INSURANCE
Whether business is depressed or prosperous insurance is a necessity.
I 9

REGD. NO. A. 1562.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XVIII NO. 239— BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Indian Insurance companies came into existence to serve the Indian insuring public.
I 10

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

MORE "CONGRESS HOUSES" SPRING IN THE CITY

Foreign Warehouses To Be Picketed From To-day

THE POLICE BAFFLED

MISS SAFIA SOMJI JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS.

Opening of a large number of new "Congress Houses" was one of the prominent features of Congress activities in the City on Thursday. The mill area, especially Parel, was specially selected for this purpose and at least 40 to 50 Congress Offices were opened in that locality.

MORE CONGRESS HOUSES.

Unlike the Houses in Mandvi and Girgaum where merely boards and placards bearing the words "Congress House" or "Congress Committee" were put up, in the Parel area the offices were furnished to a certain extent. Every office had a table, a chair and one board and a tricoloured flag hung out. One volunteer was posted at every office.

MORE POLICE RAIDS.

The police continued their raids on the "Congress Houses". At De Lisle Road in one of the branch offices of the "G" Ward Congress Committee they arrested one volunteer who was sitting there.

It is understood that the warehouses and godowns of foreign goods, especially piece-goods, will be picketed from to-day by women volunteers.

Miss Safia Somji, the twelfth Dictator of Bombay, was jailed for six months. She is classed as "A" Class prisoner.

At Pydhonie near Tamba-Kanta in Hanuman Building the police raided another "Congress House" and removed a tricoloured flag and a sign-board.

AND STILL THEY COME.

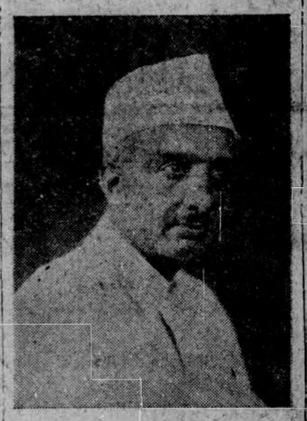
The number of Congress Houses in the city is daily increasing and the police seem to be puzzled over this, as they do not know how to check it.

PICKETING IN FORT CONTINUES.

Picketing of foreign cloth shops in the Fort area by the Desh Sevikas and in other parts of the city by Congress volunteers continued as usual.

It is understood that Messrs. D. C. Umrigar and Co. whose provision and wine shop at the Crawford Market was being picketed by Congress volunteers and where about 50 volunteers were arrested some days back have now signed the boycott pledge and promised not to import any more British goods.

The case against the Congress volunteers arrested at this shop has been adjourned to-day (Friday) and it is also understood that Mr. Umrigar himself will be present in the Court and inform the Court that he did not send for police help on the day when the arrests took place.



Mr. Purshotam Kanji Kersondas, "Dictator" of Santa Cruz, who is now in police lock-up awaiting trial. He is the son of a Bhatia Millionaire.

New "War" Council

—:o:—

The following is the new "War" Council of Bombay:—

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhaley, President. Mr. Mohamed Adul Rehman, Vice President. Mr. Arvind Divatta and Mr. P. B. Nigam Secretaries and Miss Trishula Daru, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin."

Appeal To Muslim Youths

—:o:—

Messrs Kesav Talpade and Yusoof Memon who were convicted at the Esplanade Police Court gave the following message to the Muslim Students' Brotherhood.

TALPADE'S MESSAGE.

It is my considered opinion that we have had enough of lectures and meetings and now the time for action has come. As true Muslims rise to the occasion and carry on the struggle. Vande Mataram."

MEMON'S MESSAGE.

"I am proud that from the Muslim Brotherhood. I got an opportunity to contribute my mite to the struggle for the liberty of our dear country. I appeal to my Muslim Brethren in general and specially the Muslim youths to come out and give more proofs of sacrifice on the altar of freedom. I urge all the

(Continued on page 7.)

WHOLESALE ROUND-UP OF VOLUNTEERS

—:o:—

60 Arrests In Bombay On Thursday

The police are now showing extraordinary zeal for arresting Congress volunteers and all those belonging to that body. On Thursday about 60 volunteers were arrested in different parts of the city and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. 12 were arrested in Girgaon division, 12 in Mazagaon District, 30 at Dadar and Parel and six in Fort area. After their conviction they were removed to the Espalnade Lock-up and removed to Visapur Jail by the midnight train.

JAILED VICE-PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

—:o:—

Mr. Syed Noor Ali, Vice-President of the "War Council" who was convicted on Thursday gave the following message:—

"Every child understands at present the value of freedom. The truth for which the Indian National Congress is bravely fighting has been fully realized by the nation in general. Therefore, it is the duty of every Indian to support the Congress movement.

"I remember a page from our history. While Clive was besieged in the Fort of Arcot, and the ration was about to be over, the Indian sepoys drank only boiled rice water and gave British soldiers rice to eat.

"It is time for us that we should realize our own importance. Boycott British goods."

Miss Sofia Somji who has been jailed for six months.

MISS SOMJI JAILED FOR SIX MONTHS' S. I.

Appeals to Muslim Sisters to come out in Thousands.

VICE-PRESIDENT AND "CONGRESS BULLETIN" EDITOR ALSO SENTENCED.

Three members of the all-Muslim "War Council" of Bombay including Miss Safia Somji, its President were convicted and sentenced by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court, Mazgaon on Thursday morning.

Miss Somji, was sentenced to an aggregate term of six months' simple imprisonment on two charges, namely, that she was a member of an unlawful assembly and that she assisted its operations and promoted its meetings. She was arrested while addressing a Congress meeting at Lalbaug on Tuesday evening.

Sjt. Sayad Noorali, the Vice-President of the "War Council" was sentenced to an aggregate sentence of 10 months' rigorous imprisonment for the same offence.

Sjt. Kassumali Mahomedalli, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" was also found guilty of both the charges and sentenced to 7½ months in all.

Sjt. K. D. Padwal and Sjt. Rama Dhondu both or whom were arrested at the Lalbaug meeting were sentenced to four months rigorous imprisonment each.

A large number of Muslim ladies attended the trial. Miss Safia Somji was cheered and garlanded in the court room. She is hardly nineteen years old and a University student and is the daughter of a well-known solicitor, Mr. Somji. She was also the President of the National Girls' Brigade.

Mr. Velkar, Police Prosecutor, in opening the case said that all the accused were arrested as a sequal to a Congress meeting held at Lalbaug, on Tuesday evening. Miss Somji was nominated as the President of the "War Council" on October 20 by Haji Noormahomed Ahmed, the previous President after his arrest on October 19. The next day after she became President, she addressed a Congress meeting on the Lalbaug Maidan at 6 p.m. She was arrested and was now charged under Section 18 (1) and (2) with being a member of an unlawful Association and with assisting its operations and promoting its meetings.

REFUSAL TO TAKE PART.

Asked by the Court Miss Somji refused to take part in the proceedings. Before passing the sentence the Magistrate asked Mr Somji, the father of the girl who was in the court if he had any application to make, to which the latter replied that if necessary he would so after the judgment was pronounced.

The Magistrate sentenced Miss Somji to three months' simple imprisonment on the first charge. On the second charge she was sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment. Both the sentences to run concurrently. She was ordered to be treated as an "A" class prisoner.

Miss Somji received the sentence with a smile. The crowd in the court greeted it with loud cries of "Safia Somji-ki-jai."

"FREEDOM IS KNOCKING AT OUR DOORS"

—:o:—

Miss Somji's Message.

Miss Somji gave the following message on her conviction:—

"What message can I give. Mahatmaji's message is before the public. People have responded wonderfully and thousands of them are now behind prison walls. Repression is on the increase and our answer to it should be greater intensification of our movement for freedom. We have achieved wonders in a few months, and freedom is knocking at our doors. The only thing to be done is to put in greater vigour and strength in our movement, so that freedom may embrace us in as short a time as possible. It is a sight for gods to see how our women are working shoulder to shoulder with their brothers in their fight for freedom. I, therefore, hope that our Muslim sisters who have been lagging behind will now come forward.

APPEAL TO MUSLIM SISTERS.

The past history of India is full of instance of heroism of Muslim women. Arise, awake, therefore, my Muslim sisters, come in your thousands to join this national movement. Now think less and less of home, and more and more of the Motherland".

Bulletin Editor gets Seven and a Half Months'.

The case against Sjt. Kassumalli Mahomedalli, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" was then taken up. Inspector Fern, attached to the Kalachowki Police Station, in his evidence, stated that the accused addressed the Lal Baug meeting. Soon after arrest of Miss Sofia Somji, at the meeting, the accused got up on the platform and began to address the meeting. He was arrested. He was charged under Section 17 Clauses 1 and 2 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

On the first charge the Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment and on the second charge to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 75 or in default further six weeks' imprisonment, the substantive sentences to run concurrently. The aggregate sentence comes to 7½ months, if the fine is not paid.

VICE-PRESIDENT JAILED.

Sjt. Syad Noorali, the Vice-President of the "War Council" was then tried. Inspector Chowdhary stated that the accused became Vice-President of the "War Council" after the arrest and conviction of Maulvi Mahomed Ismail Surti. He was also an active member of the Bombay Muslim Congress Party which had been declared an illegal body.

Inspector Fern said that he was arrested at the Lal Baugh meeting. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous on the first charge and eight months' rigorous on the second charge and a fine of Rs. 75 or in default two months further imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently.

TWO OTHERS CONVICTED.

Sjt. K. D. Padwal and Sjt. Rama Dhondu, two other persons arrested for addressing the Congress meeting a Lalbaug were sentenced to 4 months' rigorous imprisonment each. All the accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

AFRIDI JIRGA AT JAMRUD

—:o:—

Tribal Detachments In Khajura Plain

BRITISH TROOPS ON THE TRACK

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Discussions with the Afridi Jirga at Jamrud still continue. The Maliks and elders of the tribe are apparently unable to make any suggestion for the prevention of incursions into Peshawar district in future.

The presence of hostile parties is reported in the neighbourhood of Tangi and at the western end of Khajuri plain. A party of about a thousand has been observed near Tadda China, and Afridi detachments are said to have occupied Kharwal Hill, in the centre of the Khajuri plain.

Troops are engaged in exploring the torrah and various reconnaissances have been conducted from our advance camp near Mirikhel.—A. P.

NO DANGER OF AFRIDI ATTACK.

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Further enquiries regarding the Afridi position show that there is no probability of an Afridi attack on our troops which are already in fortified camps in the Khajuri plains, but should an attack occur, our troops are in a stronger position to inflict much heavier casualties and losses on the Afridis than the tribesmen can on us.—A. P.

JIRGA CANT PREVENT RAIDS.

—:o:—

MORE PESHAWAR PICKETS ARRESTED.

PESHAWAR, Oct. 23.

Three villagers from Pabbi were arrested in Peshawar to-day on a charge of picketing.

The Afridi Jirga again met at Jamrud yesterday, but was unable to offer any suggestions to prevent raids on Peshawar except that of a written undertaking, not backed by any security for future good behaviour. The Government's final reply is due to be given to-day and is awaited.—A. P.

QUETTA BRANCH BURGLED

—:o:—

Rs. 41,000 Taken Away

QUETTA, Oct. 23.

A theft of Rs. 41,000 is reported to have occurred in the Peoples Bank, Quetta Branch. The Police are making vigorous enquiries.—A. P.

TWO ORDINANCES TO LAPSE SHORTLY

—:o:—

Govt. To Review Situation In Delhi

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

Both the Press Ordinance and the News-sheet Ordinance lapse on the 28th October, and while the securities forfeited will not be returned, other securities will be returnable when the Ordinances lapse.

As the Viceroy and most of the other members of the Government have already left Simla, no information is available regarding the Government's intentions. If the emergency continues, and the Government feels that it needs special powers, there may be the likelihood of an emergency session of the Central Legislature. It is not known what the authoritative legal position is with regard to the re-enactment or renewal of the Ordinances.

But as the Picketing and Intimidation Ordinances also lapse by the middle of November the Government would probably review the whole situation soon after assembling in New Delhi.—A. P.

"The Prime Minister Who Lost India"

"ARRANGE REAL CONFERENCE OR INTENSIFY TERRORISM TO THE POINT OF WAR"

"MAC'S" OLD ASSOCIATE CONDEMNS LABOUR PARTY'S INGLORIOUS RECORD

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Dr. Walter Walsh, in an open letter to Mr Ramsay MacDonald in the "New Leader" as an old associate in the cause of democracy, declares that Mr. MacDonald's "fatal endorsement of the doctrine of continuity in Foreign policy" has forced him to meet India's demand for self-determination by coercion, instead of consent and mutual adjustment.

INGLORIOUS RETREAT.

He adds: "You seem to have impressed your views on apparently an Cabinet (including some who, like yourself, have posed as India's special friends) who seem willing to share the reproach of inglorious retreat, not only from Labour Party's public declarations, but from the promises repeatedly made to India.

OR INTESIFY TERRORISM.

But the Prime Minister who does not resign must bear the blame. It is impossible for you to evade the choice before you. Either you must arrange real conference on the basis of five points set down by the imprisoned leaders—liberated for that purpose—or you must intensify terrorism" to the point of war, and be remembered as Prime Minister who lost India."—Reuter.

NEW DISCIPLES OF MAHATMAJI

Palestine Arabs to Resort to Passive Resistance.

JEWS THREATEN TO BOYCOTT THE BRITISH.

A Piquant Stage in Arab-Jew Tangle.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

New York—Every reference to the British Empire and to the Labour Government was greeted with boos and catcalls at a noisy meeting held to protest against the British Government's new policy in Palestine. The principal speaker was Doctor John Haynes Holmes, Pastor of the Community Church of New York, well-known for his anti-British writings and sermons and known to be closely associated with the Indian extremists in the United States. He aroused enthusiasm by urging the Palestine Arabs to follow Mahatma Gandhi's example and adopt passive resistance against the British.—Reuter.

JEWS TO ADOPT GANDHIJI'S METHOD.

Protest Against British Policy.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

Paris—M. Hillel Zratopolski, Vice-President of the French Zionist Committee interviewed said, that as a result of the British statement of policy with regard to Palestine, a powerful movement would soon start to boycott the British in Palestine, following the practice of Mahatma Gandhi's followers.

M. Zratopolski compared the British action in violating the Balfour declaration to the violation of the Belgian neutrality by Germany and said that, if Palestine was closed to the Jews, they would establish a Home in Syria under the French flag.

The Chief Rabbi of France and a number of Jewish bankers and others also publish protests and a series of protest meetings are being organised.—Reuter.

LORD MELCHETT.

Resigns Chairmanship of Council of Jewish Agency.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

Lord Melchett, who has been taking a keen interest in the question of establishing a national home for the Jews in Palestine, has resigned the Joint Chairmanship of the Council of the Jewish Agency and the Chairmanship of its Political Committee.—Reuter.

PALESTINE JEWS TO NON-CO-OPERATE

—:o:—

Decision To Boycott New Legislature

LONDON, Oct. 22.

At Jerusalem.—The Jewish National Council, after an eight hour meeting to-day, it is understood, unanimously decided on statement to Government, declining to participate in new Legislative Council or to have any share in Parliamentary institutions on ground that they are calculated to arrest establishment of Jewish National Home.

According to local press all sections of Jewry are adhering to decision.—Reuter.

Chirner Inquiry Committee

—:o:—

SEQUEL TO POLICE FIRING AT PANVEL

The Executive Committee of the Sarvajanik Sabha of Poona at its meeting held on Sunday last, Mr. N. C. Kelkar presiding decided to appoint a Committee to inquire into the firing at Chirner in Panvel Taluka (Kolaba) and the following gentlemen have consented to work on the Committee:—

(1) Sjt. Jamnadas M. Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, President.
(2) Sjt. Husein B. Tyebjee Ex. Judge, Small Cause Court, Bombay.
(3) Sjt. M. C. Chagla B. A. (Cant.), Bar-at-Law.
(4) Sjt. Narayanrao R. Gunjal M. L. A.
(5) Sjt. L. R. Gokhale, High Court Pleader, M. L. C.,
(6) Sjt. Narayan Nagoo Patil M. L. C., and
(7) Dr. Motiram B. Velkar, L. M. & S., Corporator, Bombay.

Sjt. Madhavrao V. Godbole, B. A. has been appointed Secretary of the Committee and all communication should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Chirner Enquiry Committee, Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

MR. GUPTE SURRENDERS.

—:o:—

PANWEL "DICTATOR."

(From a Correspondent.)

PANWEL, Oct. 23.

Prabhakar Keshav Gupte, "Dictator" President, Panvel Congress, surrendered at Police Station to-day immediately, when he heard of the warrant against him. He is being taken to-morrow to Alibag for trial in connection with Chirner affairs. Mr. Antaji Powale and Mr. Meghanath Powale were arrested at Chirner, handcuffed, and taken to Karjat.

ACQUITTED AND RE-ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Oct. 23.

Baburao Mutalik recently acquitted on appeal was again arrested to-day under Section 117 I. P. C. 325 and 332 Forest Act for a speech at Mugad near Dharwar and produced before Sub-divisional Magistrate, Dharwar.

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Hindu B. P. N. A. Nurses, Christian or Indian Headmistresses, Cotton Mill Manager, Weaving and Bleaching Master, Hindu B. Com., B.Sc. or Graduate Masters and Correspondence Clerks. Apply ASIATIC SERVICE BUREAU, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.

A R3505

WANTED—A BRANCH SECRETARY for a newly started Life Office for Bombay Office on a monthly pay of Rs. 100/- and an office allowance of Rs. 25/-. State previous experience as also volume of guaranteed business. Cash security of Rs. 3,000/- essential. Apply Post Box No. 2318 CALCUTTA.

A

WANTED AGENTS at Bombay Ahmedabad for the sale of Indian made Picking Bands guaranteed in quality. Only those experienced and having connection in the line need apply. A. N. TAKRU, Sole Agent, Lahore, Government Model Tannery Chilli Int, Agra.

A 1867

WANTED SEVERAL ORGANISING Managers on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to distribute loans in Mofussil according to Loan Scheme of the Bank. More than Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lakh) have been invested during the last few months. Only the selected candidates shall get the full particulars. No personal interview will be allowed before selection. Application stating qualifications and age should be forwarded to the Calcutta office of the Bank The MIDLAND BANK (INDIA) LTD., 8, Canning Street, Calcutta.

A

Educational

WANTED—STUDENTS for Accountancy, Secretarial Practice, Shorthand, Typing. For full particulars, apply PRINCIPAL, GREGG COLLEGE, Ahmedabad.

E 1781

ACCOUNTANCY ASSOCIATE London diploma in one month taught free by Post December Examination. Apply prospectus PAITHANKER 262 Budhawar, Poona City.

M R3553

Houses & Flats To Let.

GARAGES available immediately at Hashmet Mehel, Chawpatty Seafsce, near Sandhurst Bridge. Rent Rs. 15 for single and Rs. 25 for double. Apply AGENT there.

C K3502

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following material required for building Railway carriages and will be opened on 10th November, 1930:—

M. S. PANNEL PLATES, Angle Iron, Channels, Beams, Squares, Rounds, Flats, Glasses, Bath equipments, Rubber materials, G. I. and M.S. Sheets, Rivets, Bolts and Nuts, Screws, Drills, H. S. Tool Steels, Reamers, files, Milling cutters, Electric Fittings, Paints and Varnishes etc., etc.

Copies of Tenders and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned on payment of Rs. 4/- per set.

CONTROLLER,
Gwalior Engineering Works,
Gwalior.

1864

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between Kuverji Keshavji, Tricumji Deraj and Ratansi Doongersey carrying on business as Cotton Commission Agents and Muccadums at 240-242, Doongri Street, Bombay, under the style or firm of Kuverji Tricumji and Co. has been DISSOLVED as from Kartak Sud 1st Samvat Year 1987 i. e. 22nd day of October, 1930, so far as concerns the said Tricumji Deraj who retires from the said firm All debts due to and owing by the said late firm will be received and paid respectively by Kuverji Keshavji and Ratansi Doongersey, who will continue to carry on the said business in partnership under the style or firm of Kuverji Tricumji and Co.

Dated the 21st day of October, 1930.

KUNVARJI KESHAVJI,
TRICUMJI DERAJ,
RATTANSI DOONGERSEY.

1851

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of RANGUBAI, widow of Nana Shinde alias RANGUBAI N. SHINDE, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. Deceased.

(1) KHANDERAO ANANDRAO KOTHARE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) LAXUMAN GOVIND PATWARDHAN of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwadi outside the Fort of Bombay both being Executors named in the Last Will and Testament of the Deceased abovenamed. Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Esquire, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Seventeenth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty and in the twenty first year our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd. R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL

The 17th day of Octocer, 1930.
Messrs. D. G. DESAI AND CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

1866

Public Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership hitherto subsisting between JANI KUBERDAS SHIVSHANKAR and our client THAKAR MAGANLAL BHAGWANDAS and others carrying on business as Sugar Merchants at Khand Bazar in Bombay under the name, style and firm of Maganlal Bhagwandas and Co. has been dissolved from the 30th day of Aso Vad S. Y. 1986 and that the said Jani Kuberdas Shivshankar has of his own free will retired from the said partnership from the said date. Our client Mr. Maganlal Bhagwandas and others will henceforth carry on the said business under the said name style and firm of Messrs. Maganlal Bhagwandas and Co.

(Sd.) KHANDWALLA AND CHHOTALAL,
Atorneys for Messrs. Maganlal Bhagwandas & Co.
35, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.

1869

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PEER ABDULKADAR PEER DADAMIYA. of Bombay, Attar Gully, hath agreed to sell to my client the property described in the schedule hereunder written, free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, or estate in the said piece of land or the structures thereon, or any portion thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, charity, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land situate in "Dawood Bag", at Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, admeasuring 334 square yards, bearing Survey Number 6, Plot Number 5 A and which piece of land is now entered in the Record of Rights of Andheri as bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 131 and which is bounded as follows:—that is on the North by the property of Mr. Mukund Sadashiv Patil, on the South by the private road of the scheme, on the East by the property of Mr. Fazalbhoy Allarakhia, and on the West by the property of Mr. Moreshwar Keroo Patil.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1930.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
Advocate, High Court.

1863

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. RENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD, KNOWN AS "KRISHNA BHUVAN" AND BELONGING TO THE LATE MR. KRISHNAJI KONDAJI CONTRACTOR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 975 of 1927 (Harjivandas Mohandas and Co. and others vs. Bai Anandiba and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY, the 28th November next, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

A piece of land with newly built building situate on plot No. 138 of the Improvement Trust, Navroji Hill Estate, about 716 square yards. Street Nos. 36, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the Court Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

TILES & MARBLE MERCHANTS FORT-BOMBAY

Auction Sales.

CRAWFORD & CO.,

SALE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT OLD HANUMAN CROSS LANE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Purnanand and Jasubhai, Attorneys for Mr. Sarabhai Manilal Bakordas, the administrator of the estate and effects of Mr. Manilal Bakordas (since deceased), the surviving Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Valji Naranji, the Mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the Mortgages under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 8th day of April, 1925, and made between the said Valji Naranji of the one part and Hiralal Bakordas and Manilal Bakordas (both since deceased) of the other part, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 24th October, 1930, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), ON THE PREMISES, the property described below.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land situate at Old Hanuman Cross Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey No. 1638 and Cadastral No. 820 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and and Taxes under C Ward No. 1479 and Street Nos. 13-15, and bounded on or towards the North and West by a public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Premji Pragji and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Purnanand and Jasubhai, Attorneys for the Administrator for the surviving Mortgagee, at their Office at 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO THE CAPITALISTS TO BUY THE GOING CONCERN OF THE TAILORING CONCERN OF MESSRS RICHARDSON AND CO., AT TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

By the order of Messrs. Wadia Ghandy and Co., solicitors for the mortgagee Mr. Leo F. Miranda Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), the 25th October, 1930 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the shop premises at the Taj Mahal Hotel the going concern of the said shop containing.

A large quantity of suitings, Cashmere, waistcoats, coatings, flannels, palm beach, serges, blazers, China silk, satin duck, Viyella, boots and shoes, ties buttons, rich felt hats, and ladies hats, handkerchiefs belts, bathing costumes towels, waist, socks and stockings collars, silk pieces ready made, Ladies frocks of various patterns shirts, and all sorts of miscellaneous articles of the tailoring shop etc., as well as rich show cases cupboards, counters, etc., the furniture of the shop specially made to order.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

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AUCTION SALE of Bungalow Furniture made to order. Auction sale on SUNDAY, the 26th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Heera House, opp. Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, near Prarthana Samaj.

Furniture such as tilting Chesterfield sofas and chairs to match, drawing room cabinets, singer sewing machine and Douglas motor cycle, etc., etc.

The above is on view and catalogues are ready.

Property of one private gentleman.

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EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE LEVIATHAN OF ALL TALKIES

ANTLANTIC

From the Famous Play "The Berg" with the Biggest Cast ever assembled on the Screen.

A Throbbing Human Story that writes in Giant Letters a Mighty Message to the World.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

The Irresistible Comedy Pair WALLACE BEERY RAYMOND HATTON.

IN

PARTNERS in CRIME

A LAUGH RIOT FROM START TO FINISH.

AND

UNIVERSAL SERIAL.

TARZAN THE TIGER

Episodes 11 and 12.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE

COHENS and KELLYS in SCOTLAND

featuring

CHARLIE MURRAY GEORGE SIDNEY.

Come and see the hilarious complication when Cohen tries to put one over Kelly, and when a shrewd Scotchman tries to put one over both.

IT'S A SCREAM.

THE CAPITOL

The last day at 6-30 & 10 p. m.

CHARLES KALEY and GWEN LEE in "LORD BYRON OF BROADWAY"

LORD BYRON OF BROADWAY

Song Hits! Technicolour!

Coming Shortly at

Cinema Majestic

A

super story of the bleeding wounds lying undressed in the hearts of down-trodden humanity.

ROYAL RIVALS

featuring

the two unique gems of the Indian screen

ERMELINE & JAL

supported by

Yakub, Yusuf, Bansha, Vamanrao, Rajkumari.

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Watch for the Date.

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CINEMA MAJESTIC

Amusements.

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 6-30 and 10 P.M.

THE FINEST PICTURE OF THE SEASON.

Richard Barthelmess in DRAGI

Also Pathe Super Gazette And a Talking Comedy.

DAILY CHANGE WEEK

For Popular

IMPERIAL PICTURES

COMMENCES TO-MORROW.

SATURDAY	25th Inst.	LaBelle Starring Jal & Jilloo	
SUNDAY	25th ,,	Vanishing Hopes	Ermeline
MONDAY	27th ,,	Jewell of Rajputana	Sulochana
TUESDAY	28th ,,	Vengeance	,,
WEDNESDAY	29th ,,	Magic Flute	,,
THURSDAY	30th ,,	Anarkali	,,
FRIDAY	31st ,,	Madhuri	,,

AT CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

TIME & PRICES AS USUAL.

White City

The Big Show

GLARE ROAD, BYCULLA BRIDGE, BYCULLA.

Commencing from TO-NIGHT

in all its Glorious Splendour and Magnificence Sensational

FREE ATTRACTIONS

1001 NIGHTLY AND NEW ATTRACTIONS & SIDE SHOWS 1001

Admission to Grounds Ans. 2

Nightly at 6 P. M.

THE GREAT

Cox & Harder Shows

Opposite Back Bay Bath — Near Rand Stand

STUPENDIOUS FREE ATTRACTIONS

THE DEATH DEFYING

JAKE COX SMOKE and FIRE DIVE

From a height of 90 feet into 5 feet of water.

Daily at 11 P.M. Sat. & Sun. 10 P.M. & 11 P.M.

Numerous other attractions. The Dare Devil Arizona Jack in Globe of Death Longest living snake, Miniature half, Dancing, Hulla Dancing, etc., etc., and all the Fun of the Fair.

Admission to Grounds Annas 2.

DAILY at 6 to 12 P. M.

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Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

—:o:—

NATIONAL WEEK CELEBRATIONS AT DOHAD

—:o:—

A Record Of Congress Activities

(Through Dohad Taluka Samiti.)
DOHAD, Oct. 22.

The local Congress Committee had arranged a programme befitting the present national movement for the Diwali holidays. Crackers were completely boycotted. In the normal course, Dohad consumes crackers worth about Rs. 15,000. This time all the merchants dealing in them had refrained from ordering new stock. From inquiries it was revealed that crackers worth about Rs. 200 only were sold.

20th October was observed as "Charkha Day". In the morning, spinning wheels, hand-made slivers and other accessories were sold at reduced rates. There was a record crowd at the stall, and within few hours two mounds of hand-made slivers were sold. In the evening, bulletins advising farmers on non-payment of taxes were freely distributed. Proscribed books were freely sold. No arrsets however were made.

GANDHI DAY CELEBRATIONS.

The following day was observed as Gandhi Day. On that day, Gandhi liteature and other national writings were sold and distributed free. Congress members were also enrolled.

22nd October was observed as Independence Day. In the early morning, volunteers were sent out to sell contraband salt. At 6 a.m. flag salutation ceremony was held. Later in the day khadi-hawking was undertaken by the local Desh Sevikas and Congress workers. There was a ready response from the public and in a short time, a large quantity of Khadi was disposed off.

Picketing at both liquor and foreign cloth shops is going on as vigorously as ever, but no arrests however have been made since last Sunday.

LADY VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AND RELEASED

—:o:—

Congress Activity At Dhanduka

(From A Correspondent.)
DHANDHUKA, Oct. 22.

The Vanar Sena of Ranpur carried on vigorous picketing in the only crackers' shop in Ranpur. There was absolutely no sale. The local Customs police used their canes on the picketers. But finding the picketers standing their ground, they withdrew.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

Ranpur cloth merchants have resolved not to indent any foreign cloth for a further period of four months. They also have unanimously decided to boycott those Indian mills on whom the Congress has placed the ban. It is expected that Dhandhuka, Dholera and Barwala will follow the lead thus given by Ranpur merchants.

SWARAJYA SABHAS.

To-day being the Hindu New Year Day, Ranpur Chhavni volunteers in company with local Yuvak Mandal went from early morning to hawk "Swarajya Sabhas". The local Sub-Inspector has posted twenty uniformed police in various streets of the town to stop the hawking. In spite of this, contraband salt worth Rs. 20 was sold in open thoroughfares. The police tried to snatch salt from the volunteers and succeeded in throwing some volunteers on the ground. After a long hunt, they could lay their hands on two bags only. Shrimati Puspa Behn, the neice of Sjt. Amritlal Sheth was taken into custody early in the morning in company with Shrimati Godavari, Captain of the local Manjar Sena. Both were subsequently released.

Swarajya Week will be observed in the whole Taluka from to-morrow.

BHAWNAGAR SWADESHI BAZAAR

—:o:—

Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai Opens Bazar

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 20.

Thanks to the laudable efforts of the local Foreign Goods Boycott Committee, and the indefatigable labour of workers like Messrs. Virendrarai Desai, Hanbhai Trivedi, Dinkarrai Desai, Jivabhai and others, Bhavnagar had a Swadeshi Bazaar on a good scale, for ten days, this month. The spacious compound of Radha Mandir was occupied for the purpose. The Bazaar was opened by Shreemati Sarladevi Ambalal Sarabhai. She came to Bhavnagar for the purpose at the express request of the Committee. The Bazaar contained as many as seventy stalls, most of which exhibited the products of the mills of Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar and other places, hosiery, medicines and other varieties of daily use.

WHAT BHAVNAGAR CAN PRODUCE.

It was a surprise to find that the local Jahangir Vakil Mills produces so many nice specimens, and even the people of Bhavnagar did not know of this before they stood near the local Mills' stall.

In addition to the Bazaar, there was a small exhibition of artistic works also opened. And there were, during the evenings, a variety of entertainments provided for the visitors. The admission fee was only one anna and half an anna for adults and boys respectively, and the people flocked in large numbers all the ten days.

We hope the Committee will one day undertake a similar enterprise on a larger scale for the benefit and education of the whole of Kathiawad.

REPRESSION AT BORSAD

—:o:—

HOW PROPERTY IS ATTACHED.

(From A Correspondent.)
BORSAD, Oct. 23.

The whole Taluka is at present under the survey of the "Chhota Commissioner". Wherever a volunteer is found he is severely handled.

On October 18th a party headed by the Mamlatdar and the District Deputy Collector arrived at Vehra. Bhai Purshottam, a volunteer, was present in the village. He was severely slapped and beaten. Some 20 houses were searched and clothes and vessels taken away. Then the party began to arrest the leaders of the village. Mr. Shivabhai Purshottam and his old father were beaten. The old father replied: "Kill me, but I can't give you a pie." Besides Shivabhai, Jibhai and Bhailal Hathibhai were also beaten. The Mamlatdar moreover declared them arrested and despathed them to Borsad in a motor lorry

AT DEDADA.

At Dedada the party took away four cart wheels worth Rs. 100 from the house of a carpenter. Patel Becharbhai paid up his dues. While returning the party attached a cart belonging even to a resident of Gaekwad State and sent it to Borsad.

Then a flying visit was made to Bochasan. They searched the Satyagraha house, took possession of a box, destroyed the National Flag and the black-boards.

In Dabhasi the Baraiya community leaders blankly refused to pay a single pie.

Two student volunteers of Gujarat Vidyapith happened to meet the police in Surkuwa. As soon as the police saw them they beat them severely on almost every part of their bodies. They were then taken to Borsad police lock-up and were asked about their "native place". There they were again beaten quarter of an hour. When they were brought before the "Chhota Commissioner", it is reported, they have given fifty lashes each. They calmly received the lashes. They were then sent to Bhadran.

The Taluka people silently suffer the blows given to old and respected leaders of villages.

What Jawaharlal Did In Jail

—:o:—

32,000 YARDS OF YARN SPUN

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 20.

It is reported that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru spun 32,000 yards of yarn on his Charkha when he was undergoing imprisonment in Naini Jail for breach of the salt laws. When Pandit Motilal Nehru went to jail, Pandit Jawaharlal could not devote his whole time to his wheel on account of the indifferent health of his father.

Gagging Order On Tamil Nadu Secretary

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

COIMBATORE, Oct. 23.

Sjt. C. N. Gopalaratnam, Secretary, Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, was served to-day by Sub-magistrate, Coimbatore, with notice under Section 144 prohibiting him from taking part in meetings, processions, propaganda and public speeches of any kind in aid of Civil Disobedience Movement for two months in Coimbatore Taluka.

MR. BATUK DESAI CHARGED.

—:o:—

Captain of "Vanar Sena

ALLEGED REFUSAL TO DISPERSE BOYS.

Mr. Batuk Desai, Captain of the Vanar Sena, who was arrested on Sunday last, near Gowalia Tank, was placed, at the Girgaum Police Court on Thursday, before Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj, Hon. Presidency Magistrates, charged with defying the legal police order. Inspector Bailey of Gamdevi Police Station, who prosecuted, said that on certain information received last Sunday that there was going to be a rally and a procession of the Vanar Sena at Gowalia Tank, he went to the spot and asked the accused to disperse the Vanar Sena. The accused refused to do so, whereupon he was arrested.

Mr. M. N. Talpade, Advocate, on behalf of the Bar Association drew attention of the court that the Gowalia Tank Maidan was a public maidan and the assembling of the Vanar Sena there was not an offence. Besides, the members of the Swastik League also paraded there. The notification of the Commissioner of Police, said Mr. Talpade, constituted an instruction to the parents not to allow their children to participate in the procession. Before the procession came out, the police arrested the accused.

"INTENTION OF TAKING OUT PROCESSION."

Mr. Bailey said that the Vanar Sena gathered at the Gowalia Tank with the intention of taking out the procession.

Mr. Talpade said it was no use anticipating the intention. The Vanar Sena wanted to disperse after the rally.

The Magistrates wishes to know if the Vanar Sena was declared illegal. Mr. Talpade replied in the negative.

Mr. Batuk Desai in his statement, said he had arranged for a rally and a procession of the Vanar Sena on Sunday. On Saturday he read in the newspapers that the Commissioner of Police had advised the parents not to send their children to the procession. He therefore notified in Sunday morning papers that there would be no procession but the children would disperse after the rally. He was arrested because Inspector Bailey called him a coward. He objected to this epithet whereupon he was arrested and assaulted.

The magistrates wished to know if the Vanar Sena was connected with the Congress. Mr. Batuk replied in the negative.

Question: Are you connected with the Congress? Answer: That has nothing to do with the case.

Judgment was reserved till to-day.

'Carry on Fight till Victory is Won."

A public meeting under the auspices of the Dadar Youth League was held on Wednesday night when Mr. H. D. Rajah presided. Mr. Rajah addressed the gathering and exhorted the youths to carry on the fight till Victory was won Mrs. Ratanben Mehta also addressed the gathering and requested the ladies to become Sevikas, in large numbers.

Women Sell Contraband Salt on New Year Day.

A number of women volunteers on Wednesday sold a large number of packets of contraband salt near the various markets and shops of chemists and druggists. They were not arrested by police.

Genera Labour Conference

—:o:—

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

The fifteenth session of the International Labour Conference opens at Geneva on the 28th May next; to discuss the minimum age of employment in non-industrial occupations and to discuss the hours of work in coal mines. —A. P.

STOP PRESS.

MR. MUNSHI FOR WORKING COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 23.

Mr. K. M. Munshi of Bombay has been nominated a member of the Congress Working Committee.—A. P.

CONGRESSMEN ARRESTED AT AMRITSAR.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, Oct. 23.

Sixteen Congress volunteers, were arrested to-day under the Intimidation Ordinance for picketing foreign cloth shops.—A. P.

MORE "CONGRESS HOUSES" SPRING IN THE CITY

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1.)
members of the Muslim Brotherhood to try their best for the welfare and progress of the brotherhood and to contribute their quota in this struggle."

LESSON IN PATRIOTISM

—:o:—

Merchant Gets Over His Antipathy To Gandhi Cap

An interesting incident in the Cotton Market once more proved the efficacy of social boycott. A prominent cotton merchant is reported to have issued instructions to his tenants and staff not to wear Khaddar and Gandhi caps.

As soon as other merchants in the market got scent of this they decided to boycott this merchant for his anti-national ideas and his dislike of Khaddar and Gandhi cap, the accepted national dress of Indians.

SUCCESSFUL BOYCOTT.

The boycott was carried on so successfully that on Thursday the merchant admitted his mistake and paid a fine of Rs. 101 to the Association and consequently the boycott was given up.

MORE CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

—:o:—

Mr. S. Vaidynath, the Office-manager of the "F" Ward District Congress Committee and Mr. Chorge were arrested on 17th instant and were sentenced yesterday to four months' R. I. for being the members of unlawful association.

Three other volunteers who were arrested on 19th were sentenced to four months' R. I. for the offences mentioned above. The names of those volunteers are Govind Laxuman, Narayan Posha, and Dattaram Babu.

G. Ward "Dictator" Sentenced

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Sjt. T. R. Naravane, the first Dictator of the G Ward District Congress Committe was charged under Section 17 sub.-Section 1 and 2 was sentenced to 7 months' R. I. by Mr. Jungiwalla at the Dadar Court on Thursday In the first case he was awarded 4 months' and in the second he was given 4 months' and Rs. 300 fine in default to undergo 3 months' more. The sentences to run concurrently.

The accused did not participate in the proceedings and received the sentence smilingly. His friends and relatives were present at the time of the trial and he was garlanded.

PROTEST AGAINST MUSLIM CORPORATORS ACTION

—:o:—

The Secretary Young Men's Muslim Society writes:—

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Muslim Society, Bombay, strongly condemns the action of the President and certain Muslim Members of the Corporation on account of whom the resolution regarding the postponement of the meeting of the Corporation in connection with the arrest of Moulvi Kifayatullah, the President of the Jamiatul Ulema was not successfully carried. The Executive Committee points out, that Moulvi Kifayatullah, in his capacity as President of the Jamiatul Ulema, is looked upon as a religious leader of the Indian Muslims, as has been admitted by the President, Municipal Corporation, himself in his speech on that occasion and therefore not to postpone the meeting of the Corporation as a protest against his arrest, is in the opinion of the Executive Committee nothing short an insult to the Mohammedan Community at large.

Karwar's New "Dictator"

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
KARWAR, Oct. 22.

The Satyagraha Samiti (or Mandal) of Karwar has resolved to dissolve itself forthwith and has nominated Master G. V. Gokaran, "Dictator" with all powers.

Diwali was celebrated here solemnly without any illuminations. Hearing Pt. Jawaharlal's arrest Merchants of Karwar here resolved to boycott foreign cloth, sugar, soap, cigarettes and crackers.

NEW "CONGRESS HOUSE" AT PYDHOWNIE.

—:o:—

Bombay Police Baffled

FIND OF HEAP OF OLD SHOES!

A new "Congress House" was opened in Mandvi, in a four-storied building in Sheikh Memon St. on Wednesday morning, when a Hindu gentleman hoisted a flag on the fourth floor of the building and put up the office board of the District Congress Committee and also another board with the words "Congress House." The ceremony was watched by a crowd from the road opposite the building. After the ceremony was over the doors were locked and the people went away.

As soon as the police heard that a new "Congress House" had been opened, Superintendent Tawade and Inspector Gode, of the Princess Street Police Station, went to the spot with a posse of constables entered the building, broke open the locks and raided the house.

The police did not find anything in the rooms. They, however, removed the national flag, the office board and a heap of 'old shoes' which had been purposely kept there to be confiscated!

STUDENTS' SWADESHI BAZAAR OPENED.

—:o:—

Its Outstanding Features.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale, the new "Dictator" of the "War Council," opened on Wednesday evening, a swadeshi bazaar organized by the Bombay College Students' Union in a specially erected pavilion at French Bridge, Chowpatty, Bombay. The aim of the bazaar is to popularise Indian industries. It consists of several stalls which display all sorts of swadeshi goods from the match box to toilet articles and perfumes. Some of the outstanding features of the exhibition are fine art works, local mill products and chemicals. Khaddar goods occuppy several stalls.

Mrs. Gokhale, in declaring the exhibition open, explained the significance of swadeshi and its immediate relation to the present political struggle. She said that women should start picketing and do satyagraha in every house, where the members did not take to swadeshi, and declared that India would make a great advance towards Swaraj if the whole country resolved to boycott all foreign goods.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas also addressed the gathering, referring to the "economic drain of the country and the resultant impoverishment due to foreign exploitation."

Charming music was provided later by Mrs. Freny Kama to the audience.

POPULAR EVENING RESORT.

The exhibition organised by the Students' Union is becoming the favourite evening resort of thousands of patriotic citizens of Bombay. The passages in the exhibition are spacious and thus afford sufficient opportunity to visitors to examine the display in each stall without any hindrance. The stalls too are representative and give the visitors some idea of what India is producing and what it can produce given proper encouragement.

To-day's amusement programme include vocal music by Miss Shamabai Mulgaonkar at 6-30 and Orchestral music by Prof. Deodhar's Indian School of music.

It has been brought to our notice that some persons who entered the Bombay Congress as volunteers and who were arrested and who instead of serving the sentence in jail tendered apologies and thus came out have been going about and collecting monies in the names of their comrades who are still in jail. We have been asked to inform all those concerned not to give any amounts to anybody who are coming with such excuses as the Satyagrahis themselves will settle their own accounts after serving the sentences.

NEW CUSTOMS HOUSE PICKETED

"People's Battalion's Surprise Move

For the first time in the history of the Civil Disobedience movement in Bombay City the New Customs House was picketed. It appears that the picketing was not under the directions of the Congress and the newly-formed "People's Battalion" was responsible for it. Five volunteers belonging to the Battalion posted themselves at the gates of the Customs House and by shouting "Don't Pay Import Duty on British Goods" began to implore the merchants who came to pay the duty not to do so.

For some time they succeeded in stopping all those who came there from entering the House, but in the meanwhile the Customs authorities communicated with the police who arrived on the spot and put the five volunteers under arrest.

ARRESTED NEAR CUSTOMS HOUSE.

—:o:—

Sjt. V. L. Deshpande and four others were arrested on Thursday afternoon for picketing near the Customs House. They would be placed before a Magistrate to-day (Friday).

FROM YERAVDA MANDIR.

Mahatmaji on the Importance of Vows.

A translation of Gandhiji's discourse this week appears below:—

In the course of the present series I have perhaps dealt cursorily with the importance of vows, but it is necessary to consider at some length how essential are vows to a godly life. There is a powerful school of thinkers who concede the propriety of observing certain rules, but do not acknowledge the necessity of vows. They go even so far as to suggest that vows are a sign of weakness and may even be harmful. Again they argue, that if a rule is found to be inconvenient or sinful after one has pledged oneself to it, to adhere to it after such discovery is absolutely insufferable. For instance, they say, it is a good thing to abstain from liquor, but where is the harm if one takes it occasionally, say on medical grounds? A pledge of total abstinence would be a needless handicap, and as with liquor, so with other things.

DIE FOR A VOW.

I do not think there is any cogency in these arguments. A vow means unflinching determination, and is necessary if only to steel one's mind against all inconveniences. Determination is worth nothing, if it bends before discomfort. The universal experience of humanity supports the view that progress is impossible without strong determination. There cannot be a vow to commit a sin; and in the case of a vow first thought to be meritorious but since found to be sinful, there arises a clear necessity to give it up. But no one takes or ought to take vows about such matters. Vows can be taken only on points of universally recognised duty which we wish to cultivate a habit of performing. The possibility of sin in such a case is more or less imaginary. A devotee of truth cannot stop to consider if some one will not be injured by his telling the truth, for he is well grounded in the faith that truth can never do harm. So also about total abstinence. The abstainer will either make an exception as regards medicine, or will be prepared to risk his life in fulfilment of his vow. What does it matter if one happens to lose one's life through a pledge of total abstinence? There can be no guarantee that one's life will be prolonged by liquor, and even if life is thus prolonged for a moment, it may be ended the very next moment through some other agency. On the other hand, the example of a man who gives up his life rather than his pledge will have miraculous effect in weaning drunkards from liquor, and thus become a great power for good in the world. Only they can hope sometime to see God, who have nobly determined to bear witness to the faith that is in them in life and in death.

CONDITIONAL VOW HAS NO MEANING.

Taking vows is not a sign of weakness, but of strength. To do at any cost something that one ought to do constitutes a vow, no matter what designation one chooses to give it, and it is purely an element off strength One who says that he will do something 'as far as possible' betrays either his pride or his weakness. He may affect humility but his attitude is anything but humble. I have notices in my own case as well as in the case of others, that the limitation 'as far as possible' definitely ruins every good intention. To do something 'as far as possible' is to succumb to the very first temptation. There is no sense in saying that one would observe truth 'as far as possible'. Even as no business man will look at a cheque in which a man promises to pay a certain amount on a certain date as far as possible, so will God refuse to accept a cheque drawn by one who would observe truth as far as possible.

God is the very image of determination or vow. God would cease to be God if He swerved from His own laws even by a hairs breadth. The sun is a great keeper of observances, hence the possibility of measuring time and publishing an almanac. It has won unequaller prestige for regularity, and therefore we hold ourselves safe in its keeping. All business depends upon men fulfilling their promises. Vows are thus seen to be a universal feature. How then can we do without them in character building or self realisation? May we therefore never doubt for a single moment the vital importance of vows.—"Young India."

MORE UNIVERSITY CORPS TO BE FORMED

—:o:—

For Andhra And U. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 23.

With reference to the representations made by the Inter-University Training Corps at various University centres and the establishment of units where they do not exist at present, the Army Department the Government of India has informed the Inter-University Board that the additional funds available during the current year will enable the following measures to be carried out in connection with the University Training Corps (I) formation of 13th Andhra Battalion (University Training Corps) consisting of two companies—(2) expansion of 3rd (United Provinces) Battalion University Training Corps by two platoons. It is not decided as yet where these additional platoons will be located. It is understood that these proposals were the subject of a recent interview at Simla between the Army Secretary and Mr. Seshadri Secretary, Inter-University Board India.

SATYAGRAHA CAMPAIGN IN ANDHRA.

—:o:—

Security Proceedings Against Leaders

(From A Correspondent.)
BELLARY, Oct. 22.

Sjts. Badamathi Vencobarao, D. Krishnarao, D. Gopalrao, R. Hanumanrao and H. L. Venkatanarayana who were arrested were produced before the District Magistrate under Sections 108. They refused to furnish security and were consequently sentenced to one year simple imprisonment. A large crowd which had gathered near the central jail was dispersed by a lathi charge; and two persons were injured.

FOUR YARDS
FOR
ONE RUPEE
BLEACHED
HAND-SPUN
KHADI
SHIRTING
Width 26 inches. One piece contains 12 to 15 yards
KHADI BHANDAR,
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396, Kalbadevi Road, Mahajanwadi,
BOMBAY 2.

AMERICAN COTTON EXCHANGES.

Trade And Speculation Buying.

PRICES FLUCTUATE WITHIN NARROW RANGE.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled easy during the early part of the day on reports of favourable weather and prices recorded a decline of 8 points. In the afternoon there was good demand from spinners and some speculative buying wiped off the decline and prices advanced 4 to 10 points. Distant deliveries ruled very steady. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 10½ cents.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and advanced 8 points. Spot cotton prices improved 6 points to 10.31c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened quiet at a decline of 1 point. There was marked absence of demand and prices declined 4 to 2 points by the close on scattered selling. Middling American spot cotton prices were raised 4 points and sales amounted to 5000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures declined 4 points and Egyptian futures lost 12 points.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

The official report, issued yesterday states that picking has been delayed somewhat by rather frequent rains in the western portion of the cotton belt, especially in Texas and Western Oklahoma. Otherwise, the weather during the week has mostly been favourable.

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 10's, per lb 14-10-1930 21¾; 21-10-1930 22 cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb, 14-10-1930 36½; 21-10-1930 36½ cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb, 14-10-1930 53½; 21-10-1930 53½ cents.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York January Lowest 10.56 (11-51 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—

"Cotton quiet, reflects trade buying on declines. Don't expect radical movement either direction for present".

Garside says: "Sales of cloth by mills of America during the past week is somewhat above production in the aggregate. Activity of Spinning and Weaving Mills is just about maintained. Mill margins on standard cloth are somewhat wider than two months ago and are just about maintained but are not satisfactory and still are sufficient to maintain present rate of operation. Activity of Spinning and Weaving of England is just about maintained. Gross mill margins in American yarn in England are too narrow to cover cost of production and in Germany, it is very unsatisfactory."

Hemelryk:—

"Continued better American Trade report."

Reuter:—

"Market early declined on favourable weather forecast, but rallied later on trade buying and buying on the reaction theory."

New York January Highest 10.69 (close.)

11-20 a.m.: Tone of Liverpool market steady: scattered buying easily absorbing limited amount of hedge selling.

4-30 p.m.: New York cables: Textile business more active, much better feeling. Market featureless very steady undertone. Doubt big move near future but think conservative purchases on setbacks distinctly attractive.

9 p.m.: Liverpool market looks like doing better temporarily owing to lack of hedge selling and consequent shortage of contracts.

Another of their Liverpool friends cabled on 21st instant:

"Undertone better, trade interest increasing, would rather buy".

Liverpool Agents cabled on 22nd instant as under:—

9 p.m. New York: Shorts covering offsetting hedges, market steady.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Oct. 23.	
December	10.55+.04
January	10.69+.04
Dec. (New Contract)	10.56+.05
Jan. (,, ,,)	10.69+.05
Mar. (,, ,,	10.95+.10
May (,, ,,)	11.18+.09
July (,, ,,)	11.36+.06
Middling Spot	10.50—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

October	10.37+.03
January	10.70+.03
Middling Spot	10.31+.06

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 23.	
New York 11 a.m.	
Oct. (New Contract)	10.24
Jan. (,, ,,)	10.57
March (,, ,,)	10.81

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	75,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing.
October		5.59
November		5.59
December		5.65
January	5.74	5.71
February		5.75
March	5.86	5.82
April		5.86
May	5.96	5.92
June		5.96
July	6.04	6.01
August		6.04
September		6.07
October		6.11
Middling Spot		5.88

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Oct. 22.	
Scinde, Fully Good	3.95
Scinde, Fine	3.80
Scinde, Superfine	3.90
Bengal, Good	3.30
Bengal, Fully Good	3.55
Bengal, Fine	3.80
Oomra, Good	3.45
Oomra, Fully Good	3.75
Oomra, Fine	4.05
Broach, Fully Good	4.15
Broach, Fine	4.40
Broach, Superfine	4.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON

November	8.45
December	8.49
January	8.53
March	8.72
May	8.91
July	9.08
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	9.40

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

F. P. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 22-10-30	3360000	3607000
Receipts Yesterday 22-10-30	75000	82000
Exports to date 22-10-30	1914000	1738000
Stock at Ports 17-10-30	3183000	1838000
Stock Interior Towns 17-10-30	1223000	1042004
Stock Liverpool 17-10-30	725000	682000
Visible Supply 17-10-30	6113000	4157000
Quantity in Sight 17-10-30	4924000	5657000
Quantity out of Sight 17-10-30	1916000	2985000

LIVERPOOL WHEAT. QUOTATIONS.

Oct. close at 5/9s. 5/8d. 1-1/8d.
Dec. close at 5/6s. 5/8d. 1-3/8d.
Mar. close at 5/8s. 5/8d. 7/8d.
Wheat Chicago Market.
Dec. per bushel dol. 50-5/8 up 1-3/4.
Mar. per bushel dol. 84-1/4 up 1-1/2.
May per bushel dol. 85-3/4 up 1-1/2.
Argentine Linseed Quotations.
Nov. 14.55 up 15.
Feb. 15.22 up 2.
Buenos Aires Linseed Cable (dated 20/10/30.)

"Weather favourable. Linseed advise selling on advances new crop."

Linseed Oil Cable:—"Linseed Oil fair amount trading but do not look for any material price improvement."

Linseed Cable: (from London.)

"Argentine weather continues very favourable and general indications for a crop over 23 lakhs tons. Present moderate Argentine stocks inducing speculators to to squeeze November delivery and may succeed. Temporarily. November squeeze and fears of frost restraining hedge selling notwithstanding poor export demand but should prices rally we recommend selling confidently as we anticipate a serious decline from December onwards."

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Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Oct. 23.

There was quiet feeling in the local forward market to-day. New York market being steady, some downwardr reaction is anticipated. This belief coupled with some selling by a Japanese firm resulted in some decline in the price of Broach A-M Contract which opened at Rs. 196-8. At the decline when selling orders were executed prices remained stationary at Rs. 195. Liverpool opening cables were steady at a rise of 8 points. The local market ruled easy and closed at 5-30 p. m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 194/8
Oomra D.-J. 163
Bengal D.-J 133/8.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.	
Broach	186/189
Bengal	140/145
Mathia	155/162
Khandesh	159/164
Akola/Khamgaon	160/165
Nagpur/Wardha	165/172
Barsi/Kurduwadi	159/164
Jalna/Aurangabad	160/165
Nagar/Cambori	158/163
Purna/Parbani	160/165
Khandwa/Sanavad	163/168
Indore/Ujjain	164/170
Miraj/Sangli	214/220
Coompta	210/222
Tirupur/Cambodia	244/274

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Since 1st September. In fulll-pressed Bales. 18-10-30	This year.	
Khandesh	54	5,081
Central India	299	7,704
Barsi and Nagar	58	3,069
Hyderabad-Caorani		1,867
Berar	923	15,409
Central Provinces		8,621
Total Oomras	1,334	41,832
Dholera		5,123
N.-W. Provinces	372	8,633
Rajputana		1,158
Sind Punjab	188	3,402
Broach		1,533
Coompta & Dharwar		8,303
Westerns-Northerns		3,964
Cocoanada		18
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		5,935
Persian		
American		2,194
Egyptian and African	46	17,755
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		115
Total	1,910	100,063

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

1st Sept. to 16th Oct. In full-pressed Bales. Yesterday.	This year.	
Europe	1,487	69,606
Japan & China	8,746	1,93,143
Coast Ports		2,316
Up-country by Rail		14,561
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		55,971
Total	10,233	3,35,602

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90/2

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89.

4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 73/10

4 1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95/2

4 1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 82/12

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/14

5 per cent Loan due 1936 Rs. 96/2

5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 94/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/2

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 101/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 101/2

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 102

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933-36 Rs. 100/13.

6 1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 104/14

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 72/4

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 71/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 71/4

5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/8

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/2

3rd November settlement.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64/4/0

5 p. c. 1945-55 Rs. 101-0-0

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/16 per cent.

6 Months Discounts 2 1/4 per cent.

Bank of England rate 3 per cent.

Call money 2 per cent.

One month 2 1/2 per cent.

Three months 3 per cent.

Six months 4 per cent.

Imperial Bank of India rate 5 cent

Tone of Money market-Dull.

MONEY MARKET.

—:o:—

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32
LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 to Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 February.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32 Jan.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8 near
Banks Buying 3 months 1/6 Oct/December.
NEW YORK.—
B C Rate T T 278-1/4
Banks Selling T T 277-3/4
Banks Buying T T 278-1/2
PARIS.—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 924
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 137
Banks Buying 60 Days 135
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
SHANGHAI.—
Banks Selling D D 109
SINGAPORE.—
Banks Selling D D 157-3/8
JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/4

CROSS RATE.—

New York/London 4.85 15/16 22nd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/7 3/16 23rd inst.
Japan/London 2/0 1/2 22nd inst.
London/Paris 123.85 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 34.856 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 25.02 22nd
London/Italy 92.80 22nd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 17th inst. £4-5-0-1/8 22nd inst.
Silver London Ready 16 3/4 17th inst. 16 1/2 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 16 3/4 17th inst. 16 1/2 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 36 3/8 17th inst. 36 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 3/32 p. c. 17th inst. 2 1/16 p. c. 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5/16 p. c. 17th inst. 2 1/4 p. c. 22nd inst.
Bank of England Rate 3 p. c.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 3 per cent. 3 Mos 3 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

Tone of Silver. Steady. China sold. Speculators bought at the decline.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

The Bombay Stock Exchange remained closed to-day owing to the sentence of Mr. Haji Noor Mahomed, the Dictator of the Bombay War Council.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

100 P. Crystal & Co. Amraoti 161
70 N. Rajaram Botad 158
56 Do. Gondal 152
55 Do. Kekri Old 131-1/4
74 P. Crystal & Co. Wun 158
124 Do. Arvi 158
100 Japan T. & Co. Akola 162
100 Do. Chandur 162
100 Currimbhai Budhiada 140
100 Do. Kapadvani 188
52 Do. Cambodia 261
96 Chacheti T. & Co. Shegaon 163-1/2
100 Currimbhai Budarpur 187-1/2
100 Do. Dabhoi 187-1/2

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS

Liverpool May (expected) eq. 5.99
Broach A-M (expected) Rs 197 eq 4.47
Difference 152 pts eq Rs. 67
New York May (close) 11.18 eq 5.59
Broach A-M (expected) Rs. 197 eq 4.47.
Difference 112 pts eq Rs. 49
Liverpool-New York.
At Liverpool close January 66, May 80 (American points).

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

	Rs. a. p.
Mint Gold Ready	21-7-6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21-5-6
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21-6-6
Silver Ready	47-3-0
Silver 1st Settlement	47-0-0
Silver 2nd ,,	46-13-0

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSN.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 23.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 32/13/3 Highest Rs. 33/ Lowest Rs. 32/10 Closing Rs. 32/11/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 31/1/3 Highest Rs. 31/6 Lowest Rs. 30/15 Closing Rs. 31/3

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TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

(Continued from page 6).

not favour special and lenient treatment of the political prisoners. The U. P. Jails Inquiry Committee (1928-29) also avoided this question in the following words: "As we are going to recommend that all those offenders whose offence does not involve moral turpitude and whose social status and mode of living is different from the rest of our jail population should receive special treatment and as we believe a majority of political prisoners defined by us will be covered by our general recommendations, it is not necessary for us to make any recommendations in favour of political prisoners as such." Though the recommendations of Punjab Jails Enquiry Committee directly refer to the political prisoners, they breathe the same spirit as those of the U. P. Committee. Their recommendations amount, in short, to the creation of a special class of prisoners for all persons who by character, social status, education or habit of life, have been accustomed to a superior mode of life, except in the case of certain very serious offences, but, without any regard to their motive being political or otherwise. The genesis of this recommendation is the bitter opposition of the Indian members of these committees towards the racial discrimination involved in the special treatment of European prisoners. Whatever the nature of his crime, a European got more favourable treatment as regards food, dress, sanitary comforts, dwelling, and other matters while the Indians, whatever their character and and social status, would be rotting under a degrading treatment. The official members were not prepared to withdraw the special treatment of Europeans. But looking to the Indian sentiment against racial discrimination, they agreed to extend the same favourable treatment to Indians of a superior mode of living. We have, therefore, the evil of class discrimination instead of the evil of racial discrimination. Chaudhari Afzal Haq in an able Minute of Dissent to the Punjab Jail Committee Report, strongly protested against this, and pleaded for the classification of prisoners only on the ground of the nature of their offence. In their communique issued in February last, the Government of India have announced certain rules, which are based on the views of these two Committees and have absolutely ignored the question of political prisoners.

(To be Continued.)

Calcutta.—20 fires, all of a more or less minor character, broke out in different parts of the city and suburbs to-day on the occasion of Devali celebrations. In all cases the fire brigade men quickly appeared on the scene and brought the flames under control before much damage had been done.—A. P.

Poona.—Several people were injured by a lorry lately in Poona City when a bus left the road, climbed a verandah of a house, where a number of people were lying asleep.—A. P.

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19 Elphinstone Rd. POONA Cant.

H. M. Mehta
Railway Pura AHMEDABAD.

OMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

s. "Rawalpindi" with the nglish mails of October 9, e at 6 a.m.

al Standing Committee, p.m.

URDAY, October 25.

"Malwa" with the home- mails sails at 1 p.m.

AY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

on: Gramophone Re- ds.

: Moulvi. G. M. Kamar's ation of Koran. Selected (vocal and instrumen-

ONAL FLAG HOISTING.

tional Flag Hoisting and tion Ceremony took place at d Bhatwadi on Wednesday The flag was hoisted by Kantaben Khandwala. rs. Khandwala, Dr. Suratkar, Mr. Babrekar, Pleader and others spoke and asked the audience to be brave and be prepared for the worse and carry on the work of the Congress.

AKHIL BOMBAY NAGAR PRABHAT PHERI SANGHA.

The above Sangha was dissolved at the meeting of the Sangha held on 20th.

MEETING AT AZAD MAIDAN.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Suburban District Youth League, a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. at Azad Maidan when Mr. Rajah will preside and other speakers will address the meeting on the present situation.

NATIONALIST CHRISTIAN PARTY.

Under the auspices of the Nationalist Christian Party a public meeting will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Hall, French Bridge, Chowpaty.

Miss Tarabai Tilak will pres'de. Mr. K. P. Thomas and Dr. Basu will speak on "The Present Political Situation."

A KHADI BHANDAR AT SANTA CRUZ.

Santacruz Khadi Sangh was started in Santa Cruz Hindu New Year Day for the advancement of carding, spinning and Khaddar. A Khadi Bhandar to sell Khaddar and spinning carding accessories was opened by this Sangh the same day in Sheth Jamnalal Baja's Wadi on Station Road. This Bhandar will be open for sale from 7-30 to 9-30 in the morning and 4 to 5 in the evening.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ended 18th inst., the total mortality 466 was 1 less than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 18.6. These figures compare favourably with those for the 42nd week of 1929 when the mortality was 495 and death-rate 19 8 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-29 when the average mortality was 560 and death-rate 22.6.

TEA-PARTY TO WORLD CYCLISTS.

In honour of the Muslim World Tour Cyclists, who are at present in Bombay, the President and Members of the Islam Gymkhana, Bombay, will give a tea-party at the Gymkhana premises to-morrow (Saturday) at 5-45 p.m.

WADIAJI FIRE TEMPLE CENTENARY.

The Parsi Atash Beharam, known as the H. B. Wadia Fire Temple situated at Dhobitalao, was founded on 17th of November 1830. but according to Parsi calculation its 101 anniversary day falls to-day (Friday). Under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal there will be a Parsi public gathering at the Fire Temple Hall th's evening at 6 P.M. (S.T.) when after the joint prayers there will be short speeches from Ervad Byramji Sorabji Balsara. and Mr. K. J.B. Wadia. Sanvhuloima Dastur Dr. Darab Peshotan Sanjana. will preside.

ILLUMINATION ON WADIA CLOCK TOWER.

In celebration of the Wadiaji's Fire Temple Centenary, the B. H. Wadia clock tower at the Bazar Gate Street will be illuminated to-night.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Kenya Colony and Uganda per s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-0 noon on Friday, the 24th inst. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per S.S. "Aquileia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Saturday, the 25th inst.

Unregistered Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Umzumbi" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Sunday, the 26th inst.

"JUNG-E-VARIAV" CHARITY CONCERT.

—:o:—

The "Jung-e-Variav Day" in honour of the brave Parsi ladies who had sacrificed their lives at Variav, near Surat, some hundreds of years ago celebrated to-day (Tuesday) at Victoria Theatre Grant Road under the presidency of Dr. Mehellasha Pavri.

A varied and interesting programme was successfully gone through. The Zoroastrian march by the Parsi band was much appreciated. Physical culture feats of Mrs. Sarkari, viz., sword swinging, weight lifting, shooting, etc., evoked considerable interest and cheers. Mr. Noshir Kanga's feats of mental telepathy &c., stirred the audience to the high pitch of excitement. Then the drama called "Jung-e-Variav" specially composed by Mr. B. S. Banaji, the organiser of the function, was staged in which boys dressed in women's role acquitted themselves very creditably. Then the comic skit called "Karamna Kajoda" (i.e., misfits of marriages ordained by Fate) evoked roars of laughter.

The President advised the audience to pay attention, first of all, to the development of muscles and then only to go after weight lifting, as without the former the latter was dangerous.

400 poor Parsi women were admitted free to the show. As quite a large number of tickets had remained unsold a day previous to the concert (Monday) it was wisely decided to distribute them free also to deserving persons. To make up the loss it was arranged to collect small donations at the theatre on the concert day, and some amount was thus collected.

WHAT IS DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR?

—:o:—

Rama Dhondu, was charged by a constable of the Lamington Road Police Station on Thursday before Mr. B. S. Turkhad and Dr. Jadhavji Hansraj, Hon. Presidency Magistrates, charged with disorderly behaviour and obstruction. The prosecution case was that on Sunday last, the accused came near Lamington Road police station and collected a crowd by shouting "Inquilab Zindabad". He then began to write with a chalk on the surface of the road that the police had dispersed a crowd with a lathi charge near Dana Bunder that day. The police warned him to go away, but he insisted on writing and collected a crowd. The magistrates in acquitting the accused remarked that seditious or obscene writing on a public place was an offence. In this case there was nothing to show that the writing was either seditious or obscene. It might be a news for the people. Besides the crowd collected after the arrest. The accused therefore was acquitted.

CONGRESS VOLUNTEER FINED.

Achut Menon, a Congress volunteer, was placed before the same court with defying police order. Inspector Bailey said the accused was standing near a platform at Chowpatty, where a public meeting was held on Sunday last, the accused was asked to go away as the meeting was held under the auspices of a body which was illegal. The accused refused to go away and hence he was arrested. The defence of the accused was that the order of the police was illegal. The Magistrates convicted the accused on evidence and fined him Rs. 15 or in default one week's imprisonment.

THROWN OFF MOTOR-CYCLE.

VERDICT OF DEATH DUE TO COLLISION.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Mr. Burjorji Jehangir Wadia, who died as a result of a motor accident on the night of the 12th instant at Napean Sea Road. It appeared from the evidence of Gurudutsingh, the driver of the motor car No. X-8711 that while he was driving his car along Nepean Sea Road, the motor cycle of the deceased suddenly came from behind and dashed against his car. He was thrown off the cycle and sustained injuries. Witness reported the matter to the police, and the deceased was removed to a hospital but died subsequently. The Jury returned a verdict of death due to collision between the motor car and motor cycle, in which he sustained fracture of the skull.

MUSLIM VOLUNTEER'S BODY

—:o:—

Not Given To His Relatives

LAHORE, Oct. 23.

Ismail, a Muslim volunteer undergoing imprisonment for picketing in the Central Jail died yesterday. His body was to have been taken in procession to-day, but was not given to the relatives. A public meeting is being held in this connection, protesting against the authorities action. —A. P.

SIND NATIONAL COLLEGE

—:o:—

Public Resentment Against Dismissal Of Two Professors

(From A Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Oct. 23.

The Chairman, Hyderabad Vidyarathi Samagham, has issued the following announcement to the press: "With regard to the advertisement in the "Tribune" and "The Times of India" inviting applications for the post of Professors of Economics Sind National College Hyderabad, Sind, it is hereby announced for the information of intending applications that the above post has fallen vacant on account of the former Professor's services being discontinued for taking part in the present National Movement. In spite of the opposition on the part of the students and general public. There is a strong feeling in the public against the decision of the College Board. The College was picketed by Congress volunteers immediately after the decision of the College Board was arrived at with the result that lectures were suspended and examinations postponed. The College will again be picketed by the College students as soon as it opens after the vacation. There is strong move among the students of the economic group to abstain from attending the lectures of the new Professors who might be appointed. Intending applicants may please take note of the above facts."

CONGRESS ACTIVITIES IN BROACH.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent.)

BROACH, Oct. 22.

Divali was a period of mourning in Broach. There were no crackers, no decorations, no illuminations. But politically Broach was active. Street meetings were organized and proscribed literature was read in public.

Contraband salt was manufactured in Lallubhai's Chakla, a centre of the city, where a large crowd and a posse of police constables attended the ceremony. It was sold in the early hours of the New Year's morning throughout the city.

There was a Flag Salutation ceremony in the compound of the District Court near the prison gate on the morning of the New Year, and the people greeted the leaders who are under trial-prisoners, with cries of "Long Live Congress".

Sjt. Himatlal Gandhi, a promising worker has been arrested on 21st for a speech delivered by him.

"TUTARI" DIVALI NUMBER.

—:o:—

The Divali Number of the "Tutari" is a welcome addition to the special issues of the periodicals that are published during this festive season. The get-up of the Number is smart and it contains interesting articles on topical subjects like "In the company of Sjt. Sen Gupta," by his secretary and "Behind the Prison Bars' by Mrs. Perin Captain. The illustrations are well chosen and well reproduced, the picture of a woman volunteer entitled "The Call" carrying the palm. How the national spirit is permeated in the young citizens of Bombay is well depicted in the different snaps like "Liquor Shop Picketing", "Salt Satyagraha" and "On Way to School." And with such interesting reading matter and pictures, the publishers have priced the Number at the popular price of annas four.

388 Earthquake Shocks At Dhubri

DHUBRI, Oct. 23.

Earthquake shocks are still being felt here occasionally. The majority of them are recorded at about 3 o'clock in the morning, the hour at which the parent shock took place on July 3. The last was felt at 1 p. m. on Sunday. The total number now is 388.—A. P.

READ NEXT "SUNDAY CHRONICLE"

Mr. Brailsford Gives His Impressions of Bombay.

Mr. H. N. Brailsford, the eminent Labour journalist, who is on a visit to India, is contributing a series of articles regarding the present situation in India to an American Syndicate which will distribute them to newspapers all over the world. The "Bombay Chronicle" has acquired the right of publishing them on the days they will be published in newspapers in America and Europe. The first article will appear in the next issue of the "Sunday Chronicle."

SIMLA GOVERNMENT'S IGNORANCE ABOUT S. AFRICAN INDIANS' CONDITIONS

They Are Still Watching Events

SIMLA, Oct. 23.

No confirmation is available here of the report that Dr. Malan, the Minister of the Interior in the South African Union Government is stated to have wished to revise the Cape Town Agreement and turn out Indians. The view is however expressed here that if such a statement had been made it would have been reported by the Government of India's Agent.

Moreover, in view of the fact that General Hertzog is away in London, it is considered very improbable that such an important declaration of policy would be made now by the Minister of Interior.

ANXIOUSLY WATCHING.

As regards the Asiatic Bill, the Government of India are anxiously watching the situation, but it is not generally realised that the Bill is not a Government measure, but a private measure, though the Select Committee which sat on it had Dr. Malan as Chairman. The Union Government can, of course, effectively assert its opinion by securing amendments which may meet the Indian view point. This the Government of India is trying to secure and it is understood that it is in constant touch with its agent in South Africa.

CAPE TOWN AGREEMENT.

The question for the moment is one of enforcing the Cape Town Agreement, under which the Union Government undertook to uplift Indians and encourage voluntary repatriation. The Government of India, naturally, will press for the agreement being honoured and will prevent any measures which might result in Indians being goaded to leave the country. But the Bill will not come before the Union Parliament till February next.

WATCHING POLICY.

Though the South African question is undoubtedly held to be more important and serious at present than the East African issue, the latter subject is also being watched. The subject is likely to come up before the Joint Parliamentary Committee shortly after the Parliamentary session opens at the end of this month and the Government of India will watch the procedure the Joint Committee will follow. It may be that the Committee will invite only written statements, and for this the Government of India is understood to be ready. But in case oral evidence is needed, Mr. Srinivasa Sastri, Sir Phiroze Sethna and Mr. Bajpai who will be in London, can be commissioned to speak on behalf of India.—A. P.

LORD IRWIN FOR DYARCHY IN CENTRE ?

—:o:—

His Memorandum To Be Submitted To R. T. C.

"DAILY HERALDS" ANNOUNCEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 23.

"Daily Herald's" diplomatic correspondent says that memorandum by Lord Irwin for new Indian constitution will be submitted to Round Table Conference. Lord Irwin —expressing opinion that central weakness of Simon Commission report is that it does not provide for responsible Government at centre, proposed to apply at the centre that dyarchy which the Simon Commission proposes to abolish in the provinces. Simon of Viceroys Ministers would, under this scheme, be chosen from and be responsible to central legislature. Other services, for instance defence law and order, and finance, would be reserved.

Indian delegates hope to produce their proposals at the very outset of the Conference, including provision of machinery for immediate self-Government subject to temporary limitations regarding army and foreign policy.

Fate of Conference may turn on possibility of bridging gap between Viceroy's memorandum and Indian delegates' proposals.—Reuter.

MADRAS MINISTRY NOT YET FORMED.

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Beatrix Stanley have returned to Madras from tour. Nothing is definitely known regarding the formation of the new Ministry, but it is believed that the subject will be taken by His Excellency tomorrow. The first meeting of the newly-constituted Legislature will be held on November 6 when members will be sworn in and the President elected.—A. P.

Workers' Emancipation.

BOMBAY, Oct. 23.

A meeting was convened by the Executives of the "Servants of Workers Society" yesterday (Wednesday) morning when prominent labour leaders spoke. Mansingrao Jagtap. Dr. Bhonsle and others. The subject was "Emancipation of Workers".

ECANOMIC DEPRESSION AND POLITICAL TENSION.

—:o:—

CAUSES WHICH DEPRESS INDIA.

BANGALORE, Oct. 23.

"Economic depression and political tension are the two factors retarding the normal course of development in every sphere. We stand for continuous progress, the surest foundation of which is peace. That peace may reign in the country once more is our wish and prayer", remarked Dewan Krishna Rao opening to-day the Mysore Economic Conference.

Increase of capital was, he said impossible until the level of the peoples earnings was raised. Improvement in earnings should, therefore, form the central object of every measure for developing the resources of the country.

Dependence on outside assistance for even mechanical requirements was seriously handicapping all progress. Development of indigenous resources and making the country self-reliant was, he added, the chief business of the Conference. A. P.

ANOTHER PRESS ORDINANCE?

Government's Intentions.

LAHORE, Oct. 20.

The Simla correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" writes:—

The Press Ordinance expires next Sunday, and nothing is yet known of the intentions of the authorities although the Viceroy's Executive Council has discussed the matter. The emergency to meet which the Ordinance was promulgated still exists however, and it is thought that a further Ordinance will be promulgated, modified or changed perhaps by the experience gained of the working of its predecessor during the last six months.

BOMBAY MAN'S ADVENTURE.

MADRAS, Oct. 23.

The Coonoor correspondent of the "Madras Mail" telegraphs that Mr. W. H. Martin of Bombay and his wife, while motoring down the Ghauts on a visit to Coonoor last week, had the terrible experience of being lost in the jungle at the foot of the Nilgiri Hills.

Leaving the car near Kallar Station they walked to the jungle to see St. Catherine Fall, but lost their way and had to spend a day and night in the thick jungles. A search party failed to find them, but it was learnt that after spending the night in an abandoned bungalow in jungles infested with wild elephants they were guided by estate coolies to Kallar.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 281, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Oct. 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	10.69
To-day's Opening Rate	10.71
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing	10.97
Difference	+.28

Broach Expectation A/M. Rs. 199

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Oct. 23.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.71
To-day's Opening Rate	5.79
Difference	-.08
To-day's Closing Rate	5.89
Difference	+.18

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Oct. 23.			
Silver (Ready)	16	6	0
Lower	0	2	0
Silver (Forward)	16	6	0
Lower	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—India sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Oct. 23.			
Kartak	46	15	0
Magar	46	13	0

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"HINDUSTHAN" DIVALI ANNUAL

—:o:—

Distinct Effort

The distinction of the "Hindustan Prajamitra" Devali annual is transparent. Its distinction is its wide and alert outlook, the outlook of aspiring youth. Its articles describe international themes and events. Sjts. C. Anandji, "Tier Andaz", "Student of Socialism,", Ishwarlal G. Mehta, P. J. Bhat, Parikh, R. V. Mehta, Sitaram Sharma, "Economists", "Anti-Capitalist," deal with the present international unrest, forms of government, advancing progress of Russia, the conditions beyond Khaibar, the freedom of Palestine, world-war and world-peace, the battle for oil, and America's economic hunger. Sjts. "Statistican", Padmakant Desai, H. R. Dector, A. Joshi narrate events and problems nearer home. They discuss Saving Banks, Sugar Industry, the "factory legislation. There are others who speak about literature and art. Most of the articles are helpfully informative. But Sjt. R. Mehta's article on women's struggle for free India, and Sjt. C. D. Vyas' review of the present movement for freedom are certainly, more than informative. Sjt. C. D. Vyas' review reveals not only an alert eye but a thoughtful and discriminate mind as well. His review of the present movement should be studied for its determined effort at clear, dispassionate analysis. It is a pity it has been left incomplete.

The distinction and uniformity of standard which the "Hindusthan" has aimed at and, more or less, achieved in its article is conspicuous by their disappearance in the pictures which illustrate the annual. It is futile to plead economy. It is not a distinction to prefer the camera to the artist. And, it is, decidedly, unpardonable negligence not to be able to select the right photographs and the right place for the photographs. The best photograph, for example, "Fair Soldier of Swaraj" by S. Patel has been relegated to the list whereas it should have been reserved for the first place on the cover. The picture on the cover, "To the New Year" the unnamed picture opposite page 98, and "Eyes that Intoxicate" indicate progressive degradation in taste. The drawings from life by Sjt. Khatri and some of the photographs of Sjt. S. Patel are the only redeeming exceptions.

GOVT.'S FRONTIER POLICY

Madanpura Muslim's Protest

The Secretary, All-India Khilafat Committee writes:—

At a meeting of Muslims of Madanpura the following resolution was passed:—

This general meeting of the Muslims of Madanpura, Bombay, looks at the policy of the Indian Government with anxious mind, which they have adopted with regards to the independent tribes of the Frontier province, and warns that if the Government by crushing the power of the tribes occupy the independent territories, this would lead to dangerous consequences and the responsibility there of will rest solely with the Government.

SALES OF TREASURY BILLS.

—:o:—

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Thursday, the 23rd October. Total amounts offered were Rs. 1,81,50,000 and Rs. 47,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97-9-0 and above aggregating Rs. 1,77,25,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months' bills at Rs. 99-9-0 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-0-6 approximately 36 per cent. All lower tenders were rejected. Total amount of accepted tenders for three months bills was Rs. 22,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders for six and three months bills were Rs. 4-14-0 and Rs. 3-13-6 per annum respectively.

Intermmediate six and three months Treasury Bills will be issued from Friday, the 24th October to Monday, the 27th October at Rs. 97-10-0 and Rs. 99-1-0 per cent. respectively. Intermediate six and three months Treasury Bills sold from the 15th October to the 22nd October amount to Rs. 1,71,75,000 and Rs. 1,42,25,000 respectively.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday, the 28th October. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of the accepted tenders on Friday, the 31st October. Other conditions are as usual.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Thursday the 23rd October 1930 tenders to the amount of £25,000 at 18h. 5-13/16d. were received and accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 29th October on the same conditions as previously announced.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

—:o:—

(In pounds of Sterling.)

	Total Remittances from 1st April 1930 to 18th October 1930.
Sterling purchased in India	4720000
Transfer from paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury	83491
Total	4803491

CURRENCY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 15th inst. is published:—

(In thousands of rupees).

Notes in circulation	1728743
Reserve Coin and Bullion:—	
(In India):	
Silver coin	1168913
Gold coin	322767
Silver Bullion	58646
Securities (purchase price):—	
In India	158217
In England	20000

Jolly people, jolly games and jolly things to eat—especially the Rowntree's Jellies, which struck just the right festive note, with gay sparkling colours and their delicious fruit flavours.

ROWNTREE'S TABLE JELLIES

THEY'RE RIGHT IF THEY'RE ROWNTREE'S

MALAYALEE RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY

A "Kuri" of Rs. 3,552 of 111 tickets at Rs. 32 per month to be started by the Mar Thoma Syrian Ebenezar Church from 22nd November, 1930. Intending subscribers may apply for full particulars to THE TRUSTEES, MAR THOMA SYRIAN EBENEZER CHURCH, TRICHUR, (Cochin State).

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

Dr. Nariman F. Vaid,
D. D. S.

has removed his Dental Office from Apollo Bunder, to No. 267, Hornby Road (opposite Navsari Building).

The Surgery is now equipped with X-RAY apparatus so as to add Radiography to the practice of General Dentistry. 15-10-30.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1930.

ANGLO-INDIAN ABSURDITIES.

—:o:—

We wish the British Government had not decided to drag the King into the Round Table Conference. The Conference is a deliberate cynical fraud and loyalty on the part of the Royal advisers demanded that the King should be kept out of it. But, as was to be expected, the "Times of India" has welcomed the announcement in a long article full of vilifications against the Congress and pregnant with mischievous suggestions. One of these suggestions is worthy of note by those who will draw up the King's inaugural speech. The "Times of India" has made the discovery that there are many Indian peoples instead of an Indian people. We hope, in view of this opportune discovery, the serious mistake that the King was made to commit while opening the India House a few months back will not be repeated at the Round Table Conference. Specially because the whole 'raison de'etre' of the sham of "Free Conference" is based on the assumed existence of "Indian peoples." The article, however, is mainly a vile attack on the Congress and its leaders. Congress "pretensions."—what they are, we are not told,—are hollow. Congress leaders refused the Viceroy's offer of "twelve annas in the rupee," "they doubled on their tracks" and went back on their words. And, besides the questionable morality of their attitude, they had no reason to refuse the Conference offer in view of the fact that so late as on December 18 Mr. Wedgwood Benn spoke in Parliament of "a free and voluntary association of a great self-respecting nation in partnership with the British Commonwealth for the promotion of the good of the world." Public memory is proverbially short. But it is an insult to public memory to expect to obscure the history of the peace negotiations so much as to change four pies into "twelve annas." What is more, our contemporary itself begs the question by quoting Mr. Benn. If "a free and voluntary association" was genuinely meant why was the Congress demand rejected as out of the question?

The attack on the Congress is carried further and so is the outrage on public intelligence. Tears are shed over the "widespread losses to the whole community" during the last eight months. What about the drain of India's wealth to Britain during the last 150 years? And this hypocritical sympathy has special reference to the dealers in foreign cloth and British goods! It would appear as if ruin stared this country in the face if Indian middlemen and brokers ceased to help Britain to earn 15 annas by depriving themselves of the remaining one anna! This is not all. "..... the encouragement which law-abiding citizens are receiving from Government firmness, and the growing revolt of the mercantile classes against the Congress stranglehold, the turning in a long lane has at last been reached." This complacent unctuousness is simply amazing. For, in the same issue here appears an interview with Mr. Hiralal Amritlal Shah, an influential member of the Piece-goods Association, who speaks of Government's "encouragement" and "revolt of the mercantile classes thus: "As repression grew in intensity their resolve to abstain from doing any business strengthened." Despite this definite contradiction our contemporary merrily assures the world that "if we are not yet out of the wood, we are within sight of the edge." Here, too, we must let Mr. Shah speak: "It is beyond the capacity of any one to anticipate the trend of events. Perhaps Government may have a tenth and an eleventh Ordinance to finish up the whole thing and bring the situation to a head." Misrepresenting the Congress is an admirable Anglo-Indian virtue. To go on misrepresenting it is even more admirable. But why indulge in utter nonsense that can only result in exposing the 'hollowness" of the very "pretensions" that are sought to be defended?

DR. MALAN ON WAR—PATH

—:o:—

Unless the Government of India, who can be assured, of course, the whole hearted backing of the people of this country, put down their foot strongly and warn the Hertzog Government of the urgency of checking the growing hostility in the Union of South Africa to the Indian community there, the plight of our countrymen not only in the Transvaal but in other portions of the Union will be much worse than ever before. Dr. Malan, member of the Interior in the Union Government, is on the war-path. In a recent speech he elaborated the theme, extremely agreeable to the Nationalists on whose support the Hertzog Administration depends, of expelling Indians from South Africa. The Cape Town Agreement is expected to run at least until 1932, but Dr. Malan proposed to regard it as a scrap of paper and urged the necessity of its immediate revision. We would like to ask in this connection how far Sir Kurma Reddi, the Indian Agent in South Africa, has endeavoured to stem the tide of the anti-Indian campaign, and how far he has been supported in his arduous task by the Government of India.

How verulent that campaign is can be gauged from the tone of certain recent speeches by Nationalist legislators and leaders of public opinion in the Union. Mr. Grobler, the leader of the Nationalist party in the Transvaal, said a few weeks ago in an address to a Pretoria gathering that "it was the policy of the Union Government to maintain the supremacy of the white man and to take every possible precaution to perpetuate a white civilisation in the Union." The sentiment was vociferously applauded by his audience and the whole volume of anti-Indian legislation the Hertzog Government are ready to push through Parliament is in accord with this sentiment. At the Farmer's Congress recently held in Pretoria one of the resolutions unanimously passed was: "This Congress of the Transvaal Agricultural Union calls attention to the fact that the comparatively small number of Indians repatriated are *not* of the merchant and trading classes which constitute the chief danger to our white civilisation" and curiously the Congress "urged Government to enforce the Agreement with the Indian Government under this heading." Dr. Malan has only elaborated in still more vigorous language the policy which the South African Nationalists desire to be immediately applied to Indian. The Cape Town Agreement is understood by them to mean an agreed plan to hound the Indians out of the country and to consider that the clauses in the Agreement which relate to the "uplift" of the Indian community in their midst are mere eye-wash.

Now the question is—what have the Government of India been doing while this anti-Indian agitation was growing in volume in South Africa, while measures like the notorious Asiatic Land Tenure Bill were being put on the legislative forge, to be hammered into shape in a manner conformable to the desire of those who imperatively demand that the Indian should stay in the country, if stay he must, as a serf on the soil, that he should be deprived of his civic rights, his trading rights, his occupational rights, that he should have, in fact, no title in South Africa at all to continue a self-respecting existence? We are told in a message from Simla by the special correspondent of the "Times of India" that Sir Fazl-i-Hussain "is now concerned with questions affecting Indians overseas." He has shown his concern "by issuing instructions as to what was to be done" with the Malan speech and has left Simla on tour. This is indeed a curious way of showing "concern" and the public is entitled to find its suspicion strengthened that in his vital matter of standing up for Indian rights in South Africa the Government of India mean to pursue only a half-hearted attitude, a policy which has no back-bone and a callous indifference towards the gravity of the problem. The 'special correspondent', be it noted, takes up the cudgels—on behalf of Dr. Malan, attempts to explain away his speech by saying that he possibly did not mean what he said, and indulges in a churlish tribe against Indian legislators who espoused the cause of their countrymen overseas on the floor of the Assembly. If the official view of the grave situation which comfronts our countrymen in South Africa consists only in belittling their acute plight the Government of India will have to thank themselves if the public regards their vacillation and indifferentsm as a sign that their protests of "sympathy" with the lot of South African Indians are valueless and that they mean to leave them in the lurch.

MENACE OF THE OPEN DOOR.

—:o:—

At the present juncture when India has made up her mind to emancipate herself from foreign domination in all the branches of her political and economic life, we are confident that the question of the continued exploitation of her national resources by foreign banks, about which we wrote some time ago, will not fail to attract public attention. The extracts from the evidence of Prof. B. Mukerjee of Lucknow tendered before the Central Banking Inquiry Committee which were published recently in these columns, contain a very thoughtful analysis of the situation and of the measures needed to meet it and we trust that bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Mahamandal of Bombay will bestir themselves in urging upon the Committee the need for effective action. The foreign banks hold practically, a position of monopoly in one important sphere of banking, namely, foreign exchange and their combined influence is so great with the financial advisors of the Government of India that they successfully prevented the Imperial Bank of India after the amalgamation of the three Presidency Banks from interesting itself in foreign exchange business. They resent the intrusion of any Indian joint stock bank in this line of banking business and have so far continued to remain in the enjoyment of the well-established position of monopolists. They have formed ring which has occasionally functioned to the detriment of the interests of Indian banking. The exchange banks have their places of domicile in foreign lands, the bulk of these being in the British Isles. The open door has enabled them to entrench themselves in a dominating position. Registered as they are in their places of origin they own no responsibility to the State in India, much less to their customers, except such obligations as they have to bear under the commercial and criminal law of the land. They are not called upon to publish statements of their financial position nor are they subject even to the few restrictions that are imposed upon the working of Indian banks registered under the Indian Companies Act. Being in a privileged position, they can afford to ignore the interests of the financial well-being of India and oftener the attitude they take up is in direct conflict with the interests of industrial and commercial development of India. Needless to mention, they make no effort to train up Indians in exchange business, all the posts of responsibility in the banks are filled by non-Indians and the Indian employees can look forward to nothing beyond a superior clerk's or cashier's post in an exchange bank. In one centre, no brokerage business even is transacted with sons of the soil.

The Government of India are for obvious reasons, such past masters in the art of doing things by halves so that no problem may be viewed as a whole, that the Provincial Banking Inquiry Committees which heard evidence from or interviewed local commercial organizations and individuals engaged in the pursuit of trade and industry in different centres in the various provinces, were precluded from dealing with problems arising out of the operations of foreign banks. The Central Committee which sits in judgment over their reports and deliberates on the large questions of financial policy is not in a position to undertake extensive touring and may fail to gather an accurate impression of the difficulties, draw-backs and defects of the existing financial machinery as portrayed before the Provincial Committees by the humbler individuals and organizations who knows exactly where the shoe pinches Never-the-less, the Central Committee cannot fail to note such remarks on the operations of foreign banks, as are scattered through the reports of various Provincial Committees. The Bombay Committee, for instance, observe that there is a general complaint that the larger foreign exporting firms get certain facilities from exchange banks by way of advances on the security of letters of hypothecation and these are therefore in a position to compete on unfair terms against Indian firms of standing as the latter are not able to get similar facilities from the exchange or other banks. In another place, the Committee note that the foreign exchange banks extend their patronage mainly to non-Indian insurance companies, and they urge the Central Committee to examine whether there is any unfair discrimination exercised by such banks. Lastly the Committee refer to the prevailing feeling that the vast resources tapped by foreign banks are used mostly for financing the foreign trade of the country which is largely in the hands of foreign —and we may add mainly British —merchants. It is only rarely that the banks as a whole have to draw upon their head offices for funds required for financial operations in India, the large volume of deposits they hold in India amounting to over 70 crores of rupees being more than sufficient for their requirements in India. The Chairman of the Lloyd's Bank congratulates his shareholders in London, the financial centre of the whole world, that no portion of deposits from the British Isles is used for the purpose of making loans in India. We in India, on the other hand, allow our resources to be exploited by this ring of monopolist banks to the tune of 70 crores of our poor resources. So wedded are our benign Government to the theory of the open door that they do not mind the drain that these operations represent and are prepared to see indigenous bankers, co-operative societies, and Indian banks starved of funds rather than incur the wrath of the influential bankers of London.

Despite our pre-occupations with the present struggle we would urge all interested in the development of Indian economic resources for the benefit of India's nationals to press upon the Central Banking Inquiry Committee to recommend the policy that is pursued in the United States, Canada, Japan and several other countries. The credit needs of India should be paramount and for meeting these needs it is essential that foreign banks seeking to operate in India should secure registration under Indian law and subject themselves to such restrictions in regard to capital, directorate, management, staff, lines of business as are deemed suitable in the interest of Indian agriculture, trade and industry. It is only then that we shall have a well-organized system of banking in India which will subserve the interests of India's nationals instead of competing with them from a position of vantage, dominating them and practically crushing them as is the case under the present policy of an open door.

BOMBAY WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

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The women of Bombay gave, in their own gentle, dignified and determined manner, a beautiful and remarkable demonstration of the urge for freedom that the nation feels. On Wednesday evening Bombay women marched in a disciplined procession from Chaupatty to the Azad Maidan, offered prayers and dispersed. The imposing array of five thousand women, the majority of them clad in "Kesaria saries", each one carrying a National Flag, majestically marching on in fours, evoked tumultuous applause from the crowds that greeted them from balconies, from both sides of the long route. The demonstration passed off without a hitch, without serious obstruction to traffic and the remarkable thing was it was managed entirely by the women themselves. Freedom cannot remain denied long to a nation when its daughters are bent upon achieving it.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

—:o:—

WANTED RADICAL REFORM.

(BY VISHNUGUPTA.)

I

The problem of the treatment of political prisoners has assumed a very great importance since 1920, when as a result of Mahatma Gandhi's Non-Co-operation Movement, patriotic Indians filled the jails in thousands. The special and favourable treatment given to ordinary European criminals, only added insult to injury. However, the resort to hunger-strike by several political prisoners, as a measure of protest against the humiliating ill-treatment in jails, and the noble self-immolation of Jatin Das created a serious situation in the country and roused the public indignation to an unprecedented extent. Government were compelled to take certain palliative measures. But recent events have clearly shown that the problem has not at all been satisfactorily solved.

NATURE OF POLITICAL OFFENCES.

The Indian Jail Committee of 1918-19 was of the opinion that a crime is a crime for all that, and that there can be no distinction on the ground of the motive of the offender. This is entirely illogical and inconsistent. In criminal justice the most important and fundamental point to be ascertained is the motive behind the particular action of the offender. An action amounting to an offence in the eye of the law, which is committed solely with the noble motive of serving the country or with the object of bringing about certain changes in the form of Government, is on quite a different level from the same action committed out of anti-social motives. The objection that it will be difficult to ascertain the cases in which there was only political motive behind the action is also untenable, more especially in the case of civil resisters who openly court imprisonment as a means of political "warfare." "By the term political criminal", says Havelock Ellis, "is meant the victim of an attempt, by a more or less despotic Government to preserve its own stability. . . . . The political criminal of one time or place may be the hero, martyr, saint of another land or age. The political prisoner is, as Lombroso calls him, 'the true precursor of the progressive movements of humanity' or, as Benedikt calls him the "Homo Nobilis" of whom the highest type is Christ. From any scientific point of view the use of the word crime to express a difference of national feeling or of political opinion is an abuse of language Such a conception may be necessary to ensure the supremacy of a Government as the conception of a heresy is necessary to ensure the supremacy of a Church. The prison for political dissentients corresponds to the stake for religious dissentients." ("The Criminal" by Havelock Ellis).

SPECIAL TREATMENT OF POLITICAL OFFENDERS.

That the political prisoners should not be treated like ordinary criminals is now the general view held by all the modern penologists. The special treatment of political prisoners is based on the grounds that their guilt does not involve any moral turpitude and that the deprivation of their liberty is a sufficient punishment by itself: that the object of prison discipline should be the reform of the prisoner; and that no political movement has ever been crushed by harsh treatment of political prisoners It was in recognition of this principle of preferential treatment of the political prisoners that Mr. Winston Churchill, when Home Secretary, introduced certain new rules to meet the case of the prisoners who were convicted for their part in the women suffrage movement. Unfortunately the Indian Jail Committee did

(Continued on page 8.)

THE SLEEVELESS ERRAND.

STILL-BORN ORDINANCES: AN ANALYSIS.

(BY 'ACADEMICUS'.)

How does Bombay take it?—The question, which begs itself in a peculiarly mechanical, unmeaning manner, strikes one as altogether too obvious to answer To those, at least, who have been watching events as they followed, one after another, with the steady pace that any intelligent observer could, at any time, have marked for their progress, the launching of the Unlawful Associations Ordinance in this city has brought neither surprise nor disappointment. Living as we do in the midst of an atmosphere charged with crowded happenings that, however novel and susceptible of sharp, mental reactions they may appear, tumble into the humdrum of an almost normal routine life, the element of the horrible, the weird, sensational or shocking, is singularly absent in this event. One more Viceregal Ordinance is certainly not one too many to a city like ours that has outlived a whole series of eight abortive (that is to say, by an adequately unanimous admission) Ordinances.

THE MASQUERADE.

The new Ordinance speaks, introduces itself and, of course, pleads, for itself. It indeed, takes itself for granted—like the rest of them—with the minimum bashfulness, reticence and masquerade permissible under all the circumstances of particular case: only the desperateness and abandon, underlying the new spirit of an extra-judicial *wandervogel* that it embodies, are a shade more remarkable. Eloquent verbosity such as the professional apologists are vomitting out in print in greeting the birth of this still-born child is rendered quite superfluous. The unholy glee that is drawing out stifled chuckles expressed in profuse sighs from many a Pecksniff of the anti-Nationalist, Anglo-Indian Press goes without saying with the event. No ear has remained sensitive enough to-day to be shocked by the unearthly note of that sepulchral music although one detects in it a clear commentary, with underlined explanations (as though the auditorium were full of the mute and the blind which, in its case, is a fact!), that tears away the mask, finally the pathetic rags of public decency, of some kind of justifiability. Thus, we are reminded that the Congress activity which is now sought to be suppressed has been declared objectionable mainly because of the tyranny and lawless intimidation of its Boycott Committee agency directed against the Indian merchants, mills and other interests dealing with foreign business.

QUESTION OF UTILITY.

The Congress has never shirked not only hostile criticism but even downright vilification organised in the Anglo-Indian Press-propaganda and one is hardly surprised at the vested interests exposing themselves to the public view in their true character and purpose. That is exactly why the Ordinance has been characterised as still-born, heart-breakingly, absurdly futile, as far as its real aim is concerned. The Congress could be easily declared an unlawful body and the whole sequence of recent events explains why that declaration has arrived at this moment. The outward, business organisation of the Congress could be and is, to a certain extent, broken up: none but an idiot could doubt, for a moment the ability of the Government agency of administration in the department of 'law and order' to scatter away the scaffolding of the Congress House. Any and every institution that may be suspected of entertaining the faintest heresy towards the established dogma of vested interests can as easily be daubed dark with the brush of Viceregal Ordinances. But the question remains, which even the authors these desperate measures are called upon to answer in their own interests:—Does the measure launched to defeat the particular undesirable object achieve even a little fraction of its main purpose?

DIAGNOSE FIRST!

Force has always its utility as well as limitations and situations have arisen which render it ineffective. The whole line of action pursued by the launching of this ninth Ordinance leaves out of its scope the actual vulnerability of the Congress. It is purely a question of tactics and the history of the last few months of Congress activity leaves no doubt in one's mind of the utter futility of the clumsy tactics that have been adopted in the launching of the grand, spectacular offensive against the Congress. It may score rapid victories of a purely spectacular nature such as have been so far furnished. But does all this meet the real situation? Does it, rather, not call for employment of such measures as may probe down the surface of the phenomena of Congress activity till proper diagnosis is assured of the *malaise* and a permanent cure effected, with the exercise of skill, understanding and imagination?

NOTES OF THE D

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Will Not Wash.

The MacDonald Go have taken two months the thoroughly justified nation at Geneva of the Mandatory policy in Pa will be recalled that the nent Mandates Commissio League criticised that terms which evoked pet ticism immediately from tish Government but the effectiveness of the made them conscious tha thing must be done to sta further criticism at Gene they promised reforms in Mandatory policy after rece he report of their "special igator" in Palestine, an ex-India Civil Servant who was to suggest reform in the methods of "land settlement, immigration and development". Now that this report is available to them, the MacDonald Government have issued a White Paper on their Palestine policy, which will achieve the unenviable distinction of pleasing neither the Jews nor the Arabs. With the Arabs the platitude that the British Government are concerned with the removal of the "economic depression under which they (the Arabs) undoubtedly suffer" and the promise held out to stop "unrestricted Jewish immigration" will not wash.

Old, Old Story.

The Jews cannot be expected to stomach the remark that "no policy, however enlightened, or however vigorously prosecuted, can succeed, unless supported not merely by the acceptance, but by the willing co-operation, of the communities for whose benefit it is designed". Already Dr. Weizmann, President of the Jewish Agency and of the Zionist Organisation, has resigned as a protest against what he considers the unfair handling of the Jewish claims in the White Paper. It is evident from that document that a Labour Government in Britain is as anxious as a Tory Government would be, in promoting an Imperialist policy in Palestine and sticking to the Mandate again all odds. These are likely to increase because the Arabs will naturally be furious with the cold-shouldering of their repeated demand for the grant of genuine self-government to their country. What the MacDonald Government promise is "to take a further step in the direction" of providing "a measure of self-government compatible with the terms of the mandate". It is the old, old story of hoping to quench the fire of discontent with worthless promises. What Palestine demands is an extinction of the Mandate.

Contemptible.

So, if the report is true, the Savoy Hotel of Mussoorie cannot bear the sight of clients wearing Khaddar and Gandhi cap even though the clients may have nothing to do with the Congress or Satyagraha. The Hotel authorities, perhaps more overburdened with a sense of responsibility towards the British Empire than Lord Irwin himself, are reported to have asked the sons of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad not to put on Gandhi caps. They got the only reply that was possible in the circumstances. We congratulate these scions of one of the noblest of Oudh aristocracies on vindicating their self-respect in unmistakable manner. They have proved worthy of their great and patriotic father who cannot but be proud of them. As to the hotel authorities, their petty action is much too contemptible for words.

Case For Enquiry.

Sergeant Rimmer is reported to have gone too far. A statement has been issued to the Press by Messrs. Radhakant Malaviya, Vasi and others in connection with his exploits on Wednesday evening while the women's procession was passing through Girgaum. "This evening", they say, "we had to witness many painful assaults on innocent passers-by by a guardian of law. Sergeant Rimmer, who seemed to be bent on assaulting some persons without any rhyme or reason". This is by no means an isolated instance. Sergeant Rimmer, according to reports we have received, has always been prepared to be provoked by the sight of a Gandhi cap or a volunteer's badge. Visitors to the Congress House have had a rich experience both of his physical prowess and the vigour of his vocabulary. We do not know how the Bombay authorities regard Sergeant Rimmer championing the law by occasionally taking it into his own hand. But so far as the public is concerned it believes with the signatories to the statement referred to above that "the time that something was done to stop this abuse of power."

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"BAN ON SASSOON MILLS"

—:o:—

How Mr. Stones Reviewed The Position.

In regard to the Congress Boycott Committee's ban on the E. D. Sassoon group of Mills and the communication published in the "Chronicle" from the deputation of the Clerical Staff of the mills that had waited upon the Agents, the following account of the interview with Mr. Stones who met the deputation on behalf of the Agents will be read with interest.

A deputation of the Clerical Staff of the E. D. Sassoon group of Mills waited on the Agents on September 1. The deputation in a written statement asked for reconsideration of the Agents' decision to close down the Mills, as seven of these have already closed down and the other four are expected to follow suit before the month is out. They also asked for specific information in regard to the nature and causes of the Agents' dispute with the Boycott Committee, and the reasons for the breakdown of negotiations that were reported to have been taking place.

Mr. F. Stones, Superintendent of the E. D. Sassoon Mill group, who met the delegation on behalf of the Agents, gave a long and frank reply stating the case for the Agents and the Congress. "All all," he said, "the Congress is engaged in a Campaign for the exclusion of foreign cloth from India and for the popularization of cloth manufactured in India. This is a great and a direct aid to Textile Mills in India, and the Congress has therefore every right to expect the co-operation of the Indian Textile Industry, and to expect the Management of every Indian Mill that stands to profit by the Swadeshi Campaign, to desist from placing impediments in the way of that Movement."

AGREED POINTS.

Referring to the terms set forward by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. Stones stated that his Firm fully agreed that it would be unwise for the millowners to take undue advantage of the Boycott Movement by unduly raising prices of indigenous cloth. He also agreed that it was neither in the interest of the millowners nor of the country to import foreign yarns. No self-respecting firm of manufacturers in this Country would engage itself in propaganda against any reasonable political demands of the people with whom it trades. All these points, he said, had been conceded by Mr. Mody on behalf of the Members of the Bombay Millowners' Association. On the question of capital, although the majority of the shares of the E. D. Sassoon group of Mills are in so-called non-Indian hands, Pt. Motilal Nehru had agreed that this ought to be treated as a special case. The only question on which no agreement had been arrived at between Pt. Motilal and Mr. Mody, was the one about import of foreign piecegoods. Further negotiations on this subject were cut off by the arrest of the Pandit. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., had, however, authorised Mr. Mody to state on their behalf that they are not importing and dod not intend to import foreign piecegoods. Mr. Mody had also been authorised to inform the Congress that in case of breach of this undertaking, he would bring it to the notice of the Congress and that the breach would leave the Congress at liberty to place a ban on the delinquent Firm.

THE BAN.

According to Mr. Stones, therefore, Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. had already fulfilled all the Congress requirements, so that there was no need to place a ban on them. They therefore object to the action of the Boycott Committee in placing a ban on their Mills without ascertaining whether the ban would be justified on points of facts. They also object to the selection of particular Mills on a race basis for this ban, when it is well-known that the Agents of several Mills now classed as "Swadeshi" were then interested in the Cloth Import business. Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co. therefore maintain that the Boycott Committee placed itself in the wrong by taking a hasty and and unwarranted step against their Mills. They also maintain that any attempt to secure a definite undertaking after placing this ban, amounts to dictation and coercion, and that as a self-respecting Firm, they cannot enter into any negotiations with the Congress until this ban is definitely lifted.

They would, at the same time, consent to carry on the negotiations from the position left unfinished on account of Motilalji's arrest if the stigma of the ban is removed and the Firm is placed in a position to act as free persons. Mr. Stones finally emphasised the Firm's contention that any settlement that may be arrived at in future will have to be such as to be binding on all Congress Organizations in the Country; for it would be small use coming to an understanding with the Bombay Congress if the Congress Committee of Calcutta, for instance, acts contrary to the terms of that understanding.

POLICE RAID A. I. C. C. OFFICE

—:o:—

Seizure Of Papers

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 16.

Not even those passing on the road by the gate or living in the neighbourhood knew that Swaraj Bhawan was being searched—in such a quitt and unspectacular manner was the police raid managed this forenoon. There was not a single policeman at the gate, and inside the compound the whole place presented a calm and normal appearance. As the press representative approached, half an hour after the police had arrived and as the search was still in progress, a small group of Congressmen were leisurely chatting in the verandah of the main building he thought a huge hoax had been played on him. On inquiry, however, he was conducted to a distant corner of the building where he found one police officer in uniform and a few policemen in plain clothes surrounded by Pandit Chandrakant Malaviya, Mr. Avahdesh Nandah Sahay, a lawyer of Patna doing Congress work here. Pandit Mohan Lal Nehru who was the first to know of the proposed raid as he saw while going to his office, the police party entering the gate and accompanied them and a quite unexpected figure Miss Elizabeth Lundy, a New York health and social worker, who landed in India for a non-political tour in August last and during her five weeks' stay at the Sabarmati Ashram adopted the Indian name of Kamala Behn and an Indian dress in which she felt quite at ease and which she puts on without a fault. Miss Kamala Behn playful complained that the police refused to search her luggage. But following the golden rule she offered to act as the police officer's typist and typed for him a list of the papers seized, getting in return a small wooden stick half a yard long which she triumphantly declared she could take to America as a souvenir.

THREE HOURS SEARCH.

The police search lasted nearly three hours from 11 a. m. a few constables in plain clothes all the time guarding the building at a distance and unobserved points. The station officer of the Colonelganj police station presented two warrants issued under Section 5 (1) of Ordinance VII of 1930, by the district Magistrate to the Superintendent of Police, which authorised the search of Swaraj Bhawan and its servants' quarters and outhouses and the seizure of any press found in the building which "is an undeclared press as defined in the Ordinance and is used to produce unauthorised news--sheets, or unauthorised newspapers" and "any documents found in the place which in your opinion are unauthorised news-sheets, and un-authorised newspaper,' as it had come to the district Magistrate's notice that the *kranti* being an unauthorised news-sheet is being produced from an undeclared press within my juridsiction.' The police searched the whole building and outhouses and servants' quarters including the General Secretary's room, the record room, the Congress Hospital and the office of the Youth League, the lock of the last named room being broken and open as the key could not be produced. Even the bath rooms were thrown open by the Congressmen. A large number of rooms of the big building are lying unoccupied including an underground apartment. The police seized the following papers during the search:—

(1) Two cyclostyle copies of Bulletin No. 9, of 1930, which contained Working Committee proceedings to which some interest attaches as it contained a resolution thanking Pandit Motilal Nehru for placing what used to be the Anand Bhawan at the service of the country.

(2) letters addressed to Mr. Brelvi and to Mr. Nariman. The former suggested the preparation of an account of the part played by Muslims in the present Congress movement.

(3) Three copies of "Working Committee resolutions' dated 27th Aug. 1930, one of which resolutions expressed concurrence with findings of the Patel Report.

(4) One copy of Bulletin No. 10 of 1930, dated 8th June 1930.

(5) One printed copy of Bulletin No. 9 of 1930, dated 16th May 1930.

(6) One set of Bulletins Nos. 1 to 8 of 1930.

The police also searched today the residences of Abdul Moid, Abdul Wahid Ahmed Husain, reported to be the Secretary, volunteer board, Allahabad, typist of A.-C. C. C. and Peshawar Enquiry Committee report respectively. At the residence of Abdul Wahid, are reported to have been seized a copy of the proscribed Patel Peshawar Enquiry Committee Report, a copy of *Soviet Russia* and a duplicator machine on which the English *kranti* is alleged to have been printed.—*Leader.*

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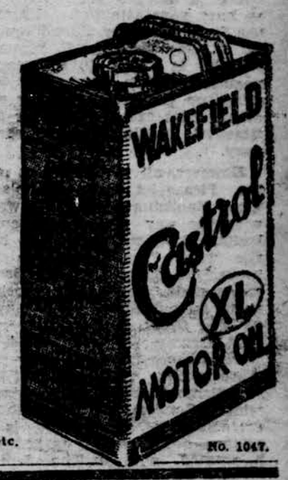

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DR. EDWARD THOMSON ON HIS DEFENCE

—:o:—

"INDIA A BRITISH POINT OF VIEW."

"You Never Can Tell" Edward About The British

Dr. Edmund Thomson writes in the "New Republic" of September 10, in reply to the New York Journal's criticism of his propaganda against India: —

After reading the editorial "American Opinion and India," published in your issue of August 20, I conclude that you are (1) out of touch with British opinion about India, and (2) mistaken in classing me with those who think the 'natives' have no legitimate grievance. I was Miss Mayo's severest critic in England, and Indians have quoted me freely against her. I dare say you are right in saying that my comment on your statement that Mr. Gandhi's letter gave a "graphic picture of conditions in India" was in "true British style"; we like to get our meaning clear. The letter gave a graphic picture of the state of one man's mind, but a very foggy picture of conditions in India. And I thought it had no connection with your caption, "Why Gandhi is in Jail." I did not object to your printing the letter; I merely thought your caption and conclusion were non-sequiting. As to his conditions of peace. I thought you might like to have your attention drawn to the fact that they shift frequently. I hoped you would recognize that he is a very difficult man to negotiate with, and that he mixes up primary demands with others that are personal or sentimental, and in any case secondary.

However, all this is a past matter. Please let me say plainly what Englishmen think wrong with the way America discusses India. First, we think you have the word "propaganda" on the brain. No doubt there is British propaganda. But I do not believe there is anything like as much as you think. All kinds of innocent arrivals are suspected of having been arranged by our Government. Secondly, if we (Englishmen, not the agents of wicked Empire) point out that a statement, set out as fact, is not so, we are regarded as pedantic. I pointed out in The London "Times" that Mr. Upton Close's "informations," supposed to be his strong point, was misinformation; and I was immediately told; "But you don't understand. He doesn't aim at giving facts, but impressions." This is what happens. An American paper prints definite information which is demonstrably false; I (or some other British so(ourner) correct it, there comes a private and often charming apology (as compensation for my cause and my country, two different but both cherished things, having been publicly sandbagged), and the editor asks "Will you state the British case?" Now, sir, why must there be a British and an Indian "case," on points of fact? And is there not a case, neither British nor Indian, which is engaging the best energies of many in both England and India, in which we want the help of American opinion?

WHEN BRITISH WILL BE "GUESTS."

I do not want my country to be the wealthiest or most powerful in the world, but I do passionately covet for her the title of being the fairest and most generous nation. I hope that my people will soon be guests in India, and no intruders, and my ambition is that we shall be the first Great Power to take in "on the ground floor" a people of blood and thought very different from our own. Political opinion in my country seems to me more fluid than in America.

You never can tell what the British are going to do, which is why we deserve encouragement when we show signs of repentance.

The British community in India through one of its leading spokesmen has just assured our Indian fellow-citizens that the British there are not going to be dictated to by what he calls "the diehards at home." When Mr. Winston Churchill said recently that dominion status for India was unthinkable for a very long time. The London "Times" dealt with him faithfully, as it had just dealt with Lord Birkenhead for saying that the Viceroy intended to "empty the jails to fill the council table." Now, sir, the "Times" is considered a conservative journal. Great disservice both to truth and the cause of freedom has been done in this country by a Labour M.P. who has been telling your audiences that India's only chance of a fair deal is the swiftly fleeting one that the Independent Labor wing may worry Ramsay MacDonald into committing an unwilling action before he is "fired." The fact is that we have our imperialist diehards definitely beaten, unless you help them over here, and every British political party is committed a dominion status as soon as possible. Mr. Baldwin is a personal friend of the Viceroy, who was sent out by a Conservative government; and the "young Conservatives," as represented by such a man as Mr. Jonn Buchan are working for a peaceful settlement. Also, our economic interests are all in a settlement. The government has reiterated that the Round Table Conference will be open to any suggestion whatever, and the "Times" emphasized this (June 10) when commenting on the Simon Report. Only one thing can cause the Round Table Conference to fail, and that is Mr. Gandhi's refusal to join it. If you, and other American papers, are going to applaud everything he does or says, and refuse to criticize him even on the ground that his tactics are sometimes faulty, we may see this refusal.

DOPE.

You may call me dogmatic. But the cause is so full of infinite hopefulness that it is well worth a few risks to one's reputation. I predict that the government will presently do what Sir Francis Younghusband has been urging, in the "Times." Having already said that there will be no restrictions at the Round Table Conference, it will say openly that Britain will not lift a finger to keep India in the Empire against her will. If that is done, we may see Indians get down to brass tacks in the matter of one of the two main obstacles to full dominion status, namely, defense; and you will not hear much more talk of secession. The other obstacle is the communal quarrels, usually represented on American platforms as deliberately fomented by Britain. If the British government will throw open the Conference to full publicity, perhaps the pressure of outside expectation may make Indians forget that they are Hindus or Moslems or Sikhs, and really face the fact that they have to live together.

"GANDHI"—THE BIGGEST OBSTACLE."

You have consistently, as have the other American liberal journals, said the severest things about the failure of the Labour Government with India. I think you ought to tell us what you think they should have done. I feel that, all things considered, they have not done badly; I wish they had done half as well with our own unemployment problem. We are well on the way to a settlement in India, and Mr. Gandhi is far and away the biggest obstacle at present. Your criticisms of myself do not seem to me of importance. But what is important is that we should lift the Indian controversy on to the plane of truth, a plane it rarely occupies, and should concentrate first of all on facts. Also, and equally, we want the "New Republic" to be neither anti-British nor anti-Indian, but to be the friend of both parties in helping forward a solution.

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A pure vegetable oil, Cocogem is odourless and tasteless. It can be used time and time again without conveying the slightest flavour of one dish to another .... cakes and pastries can be prepared with Cocogem that has already been used to fry onions or fish, and no taste will be transferred! And in frying it is ideal, for high temperatures can be maintained without risk of it burning or smoking.

All provision stores stock Cocogem. Get a tin to-day and tell your cook to use it in place of the adulterated bazaar ghee he is probably buying. You, too, will be surprised how fresh and tempting your dishes will become!

Owing to the enthusiastic reception of the Cocogem recipe book, "One Hundred Aids to Appetite", the stock of these books is now exhausted. However, the Proprietors of Cocogem will continue to welcome requests for advice in the preparation of tasty dishes. The services of the Cocogem cooking expert are always at your disposal.

Try this recipe....

(No. 70)

Walnut Omelette

1 tablespoonful milk, 6 peeled walnuts, 4 eggs, salt and pepper, and 1 oz. Cocogem

Break eggs into a basin, add the milk, season and beat well. Shread the walnuts and fry well in Cocogem, add to the eggs. Heat the remaining Cocogem and pour in the mixture, cook over a quick fire stirring all the time till the eggs begin to set, then shape in a half moon and turn out quickly on to a hot dish.

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The "Hindustan Times" opines that no library, private or public, can be considered complete without this book.

And the "Tribune" declares that it will be welcomed by young students hungering for information about this and that. You can have this book for Rs. 3, only from Mr. P. T. CHANDRA, 10, Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

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FETISH OF PRESTIGE

—:o:—

Britisher's View Of Govt. Of India.

HOW BOYCOTT TELLS.

The following are extracts from the letter of a British friend in London to an Indian friend of his in Bombay:

I see from the "Daily Telegraph," the Viceroy makes a very candid admission that the Congress party is the only one which can speak for India. Of course he does not say so in open and frank words but that is what the speech signifies. However he throws the blame of abstention entirely on the leaders who rejected the peace overtures. But such pious outpourings do not deceive anybody, especially the Americans. Every thinking man gives great credit to Mahatma and his friends for having condeicended to talk to the Liberal representatives of the Viceroy in prison.

For the sake of "Prestige" they could not take the only proper and decent course, namely to prepare an honourable and friendly atmosphere to conduct the conversation in the Viceregal lodge at Simla. It is perfectly clear that as long as this "Prestige" bogey lasts, so long India must remain in subjugation and there can be no "change of heart". In other words everything the Government has done so far goes only to prove that they are trying to put the evil day off. Very probably the so called peace conference is only a cleverly thought out plan to interfere with the dreaded boycott. This is the only instance in the political history of India when business men have joined the movement and very likely the mill industry of India is enjoying a very profitable time and opportunity. They may also be organising on a very gigantic scale to combine to keep the British manufacturers out for ever. If the Government could induce the leaders to call off the very successful movement which has taken the wind out of the Governmen's sails these industrialists will be left in the lurch.

MOST EFFECTIVE WEAPON.

Then after a time, i.e. when the conference has failed the leaders will have to attempt to resume the movement and the industrialists having recent memory of how they were left out, would be twice shy and the authorities would have completely gained their objective. They do not care how much the people agitate, but every yard of cloth that is shut out means a bomb thrown at the Empire. Without Indian trade all the fun of governing India is lost. There is not the slightest doubt that if the industrial weapon can be handled as skilfully as it has been hitherto India will achieve her destiny within a very short time.

As regards public opinion in this country although it must be clearly understood that the salvation of India must come from within herself, it is a very useful thing to try and create as good an impression about India's just demands as is possible. I am not able to do much in this respect, but my son who is a very brilliant speaker takes a great interest in this matter and he is addressing meetings all over England in conjunction with Mr. V. K. K. Menon. Probably you may have heard of the Commonwealth of India League. It was more of a liberal moderate sort of thing mainly influenced by the Theosophists, but it has very recently become a left wing affair and Mrs. Beasant has resigned. They are, therefore, now able to advocate for Dominion Status with the substance of independence covering all the points insisted upon by Mahatma Gandhi.

Since the organisation has as its President Mrs. Margaret Graham, the wife of a Cabinet minster, and has a good English appearance the work they do will be more effective than if it has an Indian complexion. It is more convincing to the public here to be told of the injustice that is being inflicted upon an unwilling nation by their own people than by Indians.

Please let me know in your reply the correct state of the boycott movement as we are told that with the exception of Bombay the movement is fast declining and that the traders are inclined to resist pickets. This cannot be true.

Hartal In Nagpur

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR CITY, Oct. 21.

Immediately on receipt of news of the arrest of Pundit Jawaharlal hartal was declared by the Congress. Though to-day was the busiest day in the year merchants voluntarily observed hartal as a mark of respect for Punditji. Sale of crackers is vigorously picketed and with remarkable success. Divali festivals, have practically been given up by merchants.

YOUTHS NOT IN MOOD FOR SPORTS

—:o:—

Hindu Gym. Decide To Play Shield Matches

Threat Of Picketing.

Should sports be divorced from politics? Apparently the younger members of the Hindu Gymkhana are in no mood for sports in view of the present political situation. They are likely to resort to strong picketing of cricket matches of the ensuing tournament for the Purshottam Hindu Cricket Shield.

The agitation for "no sports" Gymkhana has decided upon holding the tournament in the face of opposition of a section of the members and the latter have held out a threat of picketing the matches.

It will be recalled that the Gymkhana decided by a resolution not to participate in the Quadrangular Cricket matches owing to the present political situation. The same principle is sought to be made applicable to the above tournament.

The agitation for 'no sports" has been so successful that only five Hindu cricket teams have entered the tournament. Last year no less than 25 teams participated in the event.

The Purshottam Hindu Cricket Shield Tournament is an annual event which had recently introduced by the Gymkhana. The tournament is only open to Hindu cricket teams.

An interesting situation will arise if the Committee proceed with the matches. The teams which have have entered the competition are:—

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana, the Bombay Cricketers, the Young Friends Union Cricket Club the Prabhu Young Cricketers and the Gowd Saraswat Cricket Club.

LIVE BOMB DISCOVERED

—:o:—

Three Youths And Three Women Arrested

DACCA, Oct. 21.

A house in Nawabpur was searched this morning and four live bombs and material for preparation of bombs were discovered. Three youths, Atul Bhattacharya, a medical practitioner and his brothers, as well as three women including Bhattacharya's wife were arrested. The men were taken to the police thana while the women were allowed to stay in the house under police guard.—A. P.

Palghar Taluka Congress Committee Dissolved

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

PALGHAR, Oct. 21.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Palghar Taluka Congress Committee was held on 20th and it was unanimously resolved that in view of the present political circumstances the Palghar Taluka Congress Committee be dissolved from the same day.

... "AMERICAN GANDHI." ...

—:o:—

"Time", the well-known American Journal, writes:—

Came last week dread "Gandhi Day," the 30th day since St. Gandhi was imprisoned, the day appointed by his followers for "overwhelming demonstrations in the cause of Independence."

Because these ominous 24 hours were not marked by any violent atrocity, residents in the British Isles breathed easier, but Britains on the spot continued acutely anxious as tens of thousands of natives in small white "Ganhi Caps" paraded through Bombay, thousands through such cities as Calcutta, and Madras.

Major developments in the Indian crises: (1) Gandhites intensified their "pay no taxes" campaign and tax-payers struck in some 70 towns; (2) at the summer palace of Viceroy Baron Irwin at Simla, India. His Excellency showed no sign of weakening in his policy, maintained a firm tone and began to study the first section of the Simon Report on India; (3) natives at Poona, a few days after the parade, were preparing further to "revolt" by sending stocks to the forests to feed, thus breaking the grazing tax; (4) at Manhattan, the Bishop of Bombay (Methodist Episcopal) warned thus "Americans seem to have an idea that all India is out for Independence. The Independent Native States which make up 39 per cent. of India geographically are not on Gandhi's side.

.....There is an "American Gandhi" who really has never existed.

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Zam-Buk is equally successful for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, poisoned wounds, bad legs, ulcers, itch, prickly heat, ringworm, sore feet, piles, muscular aches and pains, etc.

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JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO DIMINISH

—:o:—

Legislative Council To Be Set Up

BRITISH POLICY FOR PALESTINE

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Rugby.—A White Paper has been issued for publication to-morrow. It contains an important statement on the British policy drafted after careful consideration of the Report of Sir John Hope Simpson, Special Investigator upon land settlement, immigration and development sent to Palestine by the British Government. Sir John Hope Simpson's report has been issued simultaneously.

Government statement lays repeated emphasis on the fact that no policy, however enlightened, or however vigorously prosecuted, can succeed unless supported not merely by acceptance but by the willing co-operation of the communities for whose benefit it is designed. Government make it clear: "They will not be moved by any pressure or threats from the path laid down in the mandate and from the pursuit of policy which aims at promoting the interests of the inhabitants of Palestine, both Arabs and Jews, in a manner which shall be consistent with the obligations which the mandate imposes." As it is the primary duty of the administration to ensure peace, incitements to disorder or disaffection in whatever quarter they may originate will be severely punished and power of the administration will, so far as may be necessary, be enlarged to enable it to deal more effectively with any such dangerous and unwarrantable attempts.

RETENTION OF BRITISH FORCE IN PALESTINE.

Government retain for the present two battalions of infantry in Palestine and in addition two squadrons of aircraft and four sections of armoured cars will be available in Palestine and Transjordania. Government have decided that time has arrived for a further step in the direction of grant to the people of Palestine a measure of Self-Government compatible with the terms of the mandate. Accordingly they intend to set up a Legislative Council on the lines indicated in the statement of 1922 and trust on this occasion they will secure the co-operation of the sections of population. While they would deeply regret attempt on the part of any section of the population to prevent them from giving effect to their decision, all possible step will be taken to circumvent such attempt if made since they consider it in the interests of the population of the country as a whole that further step now proposed should no longer be deferred. The new Legislative Council will consist of the High Commissioner and twenty-two members of whom ten will be official and twelve unofficial. The last named will normally be elected by primary and secondary elections. To avoid repetition of deadlock which occurred in 1923 steps will be devised to ensure appointment of requisite number of unofficial members to the Council in the event of one or more members failing to be elected on account of non-co-operation of any other reason.

CARRYING OUT OBLIGATIONS TO LEAGUE.

The High Commissioner will continue to have the necessary power to ensure that the mandatory shall be enabled to carry out its obligations to the League of Nations, including any legislation urgently required as well as maintenance of order. Regarding economic and social development the statement says definitely at the present time and with the present methods of Arab cultivation there remains no margin of land available for agricultural settlement for new immigrants with the exception of such undeveloped land as various Jewish agencies hold in reserve. It is an error to suppose that Palestine Government possesses large areas of vacant land which could be made available for Jewish settlement. The extent of their unoccupied land is negligible. Provision margin available for settlement depends upon the progress made in increasing productivity of land already occupied. It is pointed out that while the area of at least onehundredthirty dunams required to maintain a pellah family in decent standard of life in unirrigated tracts whole of cultivatable land in the country, excluding the area already in the hands of Jews, would, were it divided among the existing Arab cultivators, provide an average holding of not more than ninety dunams.

WANTED LAND DEVELOPMENT POLICY.

Of the 83980 rural Arab families in villages 29.4 p.c. are landless. The condition of Arab Fellah leaves much to be desired and a policy of land development is called for if improvement in his conditions of life is to be effected. The sole agencies which have pursued consistent policy of land development have been the Jewish colonisation organisations, public and private. Jewish settlers had every advantage of capital science and organisation. To these and to the energy of the settlers themselves their remarkable progress is due. On the other hand the Arab population while lacking the advantages enjoyed by the Jewish settler by the excess of births over deaths has increased with great rapidity while land available for its sustenance has decreased by about one million dunams. This area has passed into Jewish hands. Some of the attempts which have been made to prove that zionist colonisation has not had the effect of causing the previous tenant of the land acquired to join the landless class on examination proved to be unconvincing if not fallacious and it is recalled that the terms of the mandate require that in facilitating Jewish immigration and settlement the administration must ensure that the rights and the position of other sections of population are not prejudiced. The statement considers that to this end more methodical agricultural development is required. If immigration of Jews results in preventing the Arab population obtaining work necessary for its maintenance, or if Jewish unemployment unfavourably affects the general labour position it is the clear duty of the mandatory power under the mandate to reduce or if necessary to suspend such immigration until the unemployed portion of other sections is in a position to obtain work. Government regard suspension of immigration under the labour schedule of last May as fully justified.

HASTY DECISION DEPRECATED.

The statement adds: "A hasty decision in regard to more unrestricted Jewish immigration is to be strongly deprecated not only from the point of view of the interest of the Palestine population as a whole but even from the special point of view of the Jewish community. So long widespread suspicion exists and it does exist among the Arab population, that economic depression under which they undoubtedly suffer at present is largely due to excessive Jewish immigration and so long some grounds exist which this suspicion may plausibly be represented to be well founded there can be little hope of any improvement in the mutual relations between the two races. But it is upon such an improvement that the future peace and prosperity of Palestine must largely depend. It is hoped that changes may be devised in the method of preparation of labour schedule which will tend to promote amicable relations between Jewish authorities in Palestine and Immigration Department and facilitate agreed schedule based upon thorough understanding on both sides of the economic needs of the country.—B. O. W.

TEA & TEA SHARES.

More than 360 p. c. dividends have been declared by Dooars Gardens managed by Indians, and the present value of some of these shares is 20 times their face value. Nogengonj Tea Company's Garden being under the same Dooars Directorate and situated as it is in the Upper Assam tea district, which is 1½ times more productive and yields tea of higher value than the Dooars, can be expected to beat even the existing records. TEA of this Garden has been fetching high prices during the last 2 years, the crops in 1931 is expected to mount upto 400 Mds. RICH TEAS from this and other gardens are sold directly through us at competitive prices. Cheaper teas are also available. AGENTS WANTED to sell tea and tea shares, liberal commission given. Apply to the ASSAM BENGAL TEA SYNDICATE, 14, OLD COURT HOUSE LANE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION.

—:o:—

Progress In N. D. For Quarter Ended September 1930.

The Assistant Registrar Co-operative Societies, N. D., has sent a report of the work done in Agricultural Co-operation during the quarter ended 30th September 1930, from which the following extracts are given:—

The following Societies were registered in the Talukas of the Districts mentioned against their names.

1. The Hadhar Co-op. Housing Society at Ahmedabad.

PANCH MAHALS DISTRICT

TALUKA.

2. Himatpura Co-op. Credit Society, Kalol.

3. Chhaj Diwali Co-op. Society Halol.

4. Chanchelav Co-op. Credit Society, Godhra.

5. Odidra Co-op. Credit Society, Godhra.

BROACH DISTRICT.

6. Trallsi C. C. Society, Broach.

7. Broach Taluka Co-op. Supervising Union, Broach.

SURAT DISTRICT.

8. Gujarat Co-op. cotton sale and ginning societies Union.

9. Chikhli Motor Service Society, Chikhli.

The following Societies were cancelled in the Talukas of the Districts mentioned against their names.

1. Tralsa C. C. Society, Broach, Broach.

2. Roza Tankaria C. C. Sy. Ankleshwar, Broach.

3. Sutrel C. C. Sy. Wagra, Broach.

4. Tavra and Tavra Bet C. C. Sy. Broach, Broach.

5. Naveria C. C. Sy. Kalol Panch Mahals.

6. Pal C. C. Sy. Chorashi Surat.

The notable event of the quarter is that the cotton sale societies of Surat District and those of the Talukas to the South of Narbda in Broach District got their Union registered under the Co-op. Societies' Act and thus gave a recognised corporate existence to their institution which was working without registration for the last 3 years.

The societies in the Broach Taluka realising the importance of supervision and guidance from within, got their co-op. supervising Union registered.

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1 bottle of 20 pills, Rupees TWO. Hon. Col. D. Dawes Pelley, Bart, B.A., M.D., LL.D., Ph.D., B.M.S., Principal "Eclectic Medical College, MADRAS. Writes:—"BEEJ BUND" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all sorts of impotency.

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With a box of Zam-Buk handy you have a complete and ever-ready first-aid which is invaluable in all cases of skin disease and injury. Zam-Buk is simply marvellous for soothing pain and allaying swelling, inflammation and irritation. It also contains valuable antiseptic properties which kill and exclude all dangerous germs, thus preventing festering and blood-poison Zam-Bug, moreover, has the unique power of growing new, healthy skin.

In cases of eczema, ulcers, poisoned wounds, bad legs, Dhobi's itch, ring-worm, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, piles, and for all embrocational purposes. Zam-Buk ointment is unequalled. Prepared exclusively from certain rare herbal extracts and guaranteed free from animal fats. One Rupee per box or Rs. 2-4, family size, of all medicine dealers. Agents:—Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

FREE BOX COUPON.

Write clearly on a slip of paper your full name and address and send it with this coupon and 1 anna stamp (for return postage) to the agents mentioned above. A sample box of Zam-Buk (one only to each address) will be sent you by return. Mention "Bombay Chronicle."

A CHARKHA In a RUPEE

THE GANDIV CHARKHA

MEANS 400 YRDS. IN AN HOUR

This charkha was invented by MR. ISHWARLAL VIMAVALA in 1921. It was tested twice at Sabarmati and Bardoli Ashrams. It was highly recommended in "Navjivan" dated 5-4-21 and even Mahatmaji in Yeroda Jail constantly spins with this charkha.

Simple in frame	Rs. 1-0
With Puni-box	Rs. 1-3
Travelling (in case)	Rs. 1-10
Fitting charge	As. 0-2

Money Orders will be preferred to V. P. orders. Postage of one charkha is Rs. 1/4. Write with the name of your Ry. Station.

To
GANDIV PRESS
KALAPITH, SURAT.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of different provinces, after continued use of F. P. Pills and comparing with other medicines, declare that these Pills are the safest and surest among all drugs, pessaries and rubber goods and perceptively improve the health by effectively postponing conception. Price 4 months pills Rs. 2/4. Details Free.

DR M. BOSE, B.A., M.D.H., B.L.,
Parbatipur, B.B.R. (Bengal).

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

A booklet of information for curing

HYDROCELE

Radically without Operation.

Apply with one anna stamp to—
Dr. N. L. BURMAN, SURAT.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

The S. E. INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.
Munich, MAIL & PASSENGERS
4-10 SERVICE.
SAID. SAILINGS to FLY-
The s.s. and LONDON CALLING
wards SEILLES (CALLING AT
TO-D A EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

12-0 No. / 7-0 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons
	NATI	
	A Ne	
	Saluta	
	Secon	
	last.	
	Mrs.	
26th Nov.	MALWA	11,100
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA	16,638
16th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA	11,120
29th Dec.	MANTUA	10,946
5th	NARKUNDA	16,573
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,697
(7th 1931.	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,313
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN	20,953
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI	16,550
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN	15,276
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,542
28th	NALDERA x	16,089
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,313
14th	MACEDONIA	11,120
21st	RANPURA	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA	16,573
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI	16,550
9th	MOLDAVIA	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India	19,542
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,953
May		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,513
9th	CHITRAL x	15,242
16th	MACEDONIA	11,120
23rd	MALOJA x	20,837
30th	MALWA	11,100

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

z Through from China.

with limited accommodation for passengers from India.

‡ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers only.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles. Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£82	£73	£72	£63
Return	131	144	126	100

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£66	£58
Return	93	83

TO MARSEILLES.

1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£53	£4
Return	91	8

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£32	£53
Marseilles	£28	£5

Return tickets Home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,556 tons carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
Nov. 30th	DUMANA	8,437
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,435
1931 Mar. 16th	DUMANA	8,437
April 13th	DOMALA	8,435

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships. Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	D
Single	£64	£56	£36
Return	£112	£100	£66

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Oct. 24th	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
15	Mirzapore*	Straits, China and Japan.
21	Kapehi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
12	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
26	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of Availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Oct		
24th	Varela	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
24th	Ellora	Mombasa
25th a.m.	Chakla	Karachi via Porebunder Dwarka and O'Mandvi
27th 0 a.m.	Vita	Karachi via Porebunder Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
29th	Barpeta	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports. Via Verawal & Mangrole
Nov. 5th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via M. Goa.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure.
Isvre Maru	25th Oct.	4th Nov.
Borneo Maru	8th Nov.	20th Nov.
Suwa Maru	24th Nov.	8th Dec.
Honolulu Maru	8th Dec.	23rd Dec.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25472
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN"
Bus No. 656.

INCOME-TAX and SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement Of Account Prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 22927.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
*Jalaces Maru	5374	18 Oct.	27 Oct.
Haruna Maru@	10500	---	4 Nov.
xTango Maru	6893	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
KamoMaru	8000	---	@19Nov
*Tottori Maru	5973	15 Nov.	27 Nov.
Katori Maru	10000	---	@2 Dec
*Yamagata Maru	3807	20 Nov.	2 Dec.
xIyo Maru.	5962	30 Nov.	14 Dec.
Hashima Maru	10000	---	@16Dec.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	---	@28Dec.
Penang Maru	5214	7 Dec	29 Dec.

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Hakone Maru	10500	29 Oct	15 Nov
SuwaMaru.	11000	13 Nov.	30 Nov.
Fushimi Maru	11000	27 Nov.	14 Dec

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tatsuta Maru	22000	30 Oct	5 Nov
Asama Maru	25000	20 Nov.	26 Nov.
Hichibu Maru	22000	11 Dec.	17 Dec.

Others are Orient-Seattle South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round the World Tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone Nos. 20279 and 22732.
Telegrams: "YUSEN."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate Bombay

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Bakers City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 12.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per	1000 p. a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,66,903.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 2,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 22 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL [illegible] other particulars please apply.

SHIPPING NEWS
Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
Oct. 23.
Razmak, Thornton, London.
Chakla, Chandler, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.
Oct. 24.
Sockaboemi, Barry, Genoa.
Razmak, Thornton, Wellington.
Rawalpindi, Stringer, China and Japan.
Silverlarch, Thomson, Colachel.

LOADING.
Oct. 23.
Steamer Rawalpindi for China and Japan.
Steamer Razmak for Wellington.
Steamer Malwa for London.
Steamer Barpeta for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Vasna for Persian Gulf.
Steamer City of Nagpur for Karachi.
Steamer Quiloa for Tuticorin.
Steamer India for Genoa.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Rawalpindi:—The P and O S N Co's English mail steamer Rawalpindi is expected to arrive here to-day at about 6 a.m. from London with the outward mails of the 9th instant, a general cargo and 54 passengers and hence she will sail for Japan and China ports on the same day at about 10 a.m. with mails, same bottom cargo and through passengers.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Malwa:—The P and O S N Co's mail steamer Malwa is expected to arrive here to-day from Shanghai, etc., with mails, general cargo and passengers.

S S Chakla:—The B I S N Co's steamer Chakla arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Sockaboemi:—The T M Co's steamer Sockaboemi is expected to arrive here to-day from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail for Java with same bottom cargo and through passengers on the same day.

THURSDAY, October 23, 1930.
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
2 Rajputana, London, 1-11, M M and Co.
4 India, Genoa, NF, L T and M Italiana.
6 Chindwara, Karachi, 24-10, M M and Co.
7 City of Nagpur, Karachi, 24-10, K Nixon and Co.
8 Japan, Colombo, 23-10, L Edwards Ltd.
12 Aquileia, Genoa, 25-10, L T and M Italiana.
14 Mandalay, Antwerp, 25-10, L Edward Ltd.
VICTORIA DOCK.
2 Jalaveera, Rangoon, 26-10, Scindia S N Co.
4 Varela, Busrah, 24-10, M M and Co.
7 Malacca Maru, Karachi, 26-10, N Y Kaisha.
9 Gairsoppa, Karachi, 24-10, M M and Co.
10-11 Tanfield, Calcutta, 26-10, M M and Co.
PRINCE'S DOCK.
A Jalaiyoti, Calcutta, 26-10, Scindia S N Co.
C R Sikh Karachi 23-10, T Morrison and Co.
D E Nawab, Rangoon, 26-10, T Morrison and Co.
H Janaki, M Coast, 25-10, The Malabar S S Co.
P Sophie Marie, M Coast 25-10 Merchant S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

FROM LONDON.
Ranpura 31-10-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 6-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 14-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Ranchi 21-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Viceroy of India 30-11-30 P and O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Dumana 28-10-30 M M and Co
FROM LIVERPOOL.
Castalia 3-11-30 G T Co.
California, 10-11-30, G T Co.
Clan Macvicar, 26-10-30, J & C Co.
C Alexandria, 30-10-30, K N Co
FROM HAMBURG.
Rohenfels 20-10-30 L Edwards Ltd
Rabenfels, 29-10-30, L Edward Ltd.
FROM TRIESTE.
Cracovia 25-10-30 I. T Co.
FROM NEW YORK
City of Auckland 27-10-30 F P Campbell and Co.
City of Venice 7-11-30 F P Campbell and Co.
FROM ROTTERDAM
Texel 26-10-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Sevenkerk 16-11-30 E D Sassoon and Co
FROM HULL.
Ariasto 27-10-30 J T and Co.
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Ganges Maru 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Mantua 26-9-30 P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore 12-11-30 P and O S N Co.
Havre Maru 25-9-30, O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-11-30, O S Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 18-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
Yamagata 20-11-30, N Y Kaisha.
FROM LURBAN.
Khandalla, 25-10-30, M M and Co.
Karapara, 8-11-30, M M and Co.

:o:
SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS FOR LONDON.
:o:
FOR LONDON.
Rajputana 1-11-30, P and O S N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Mandalay 25-10-30 L Edward Ltd.
FROR GENOA.
Aquileia, 25-10-30, M Italiana.
FOR MOMBASSA.
Ellora, NF, M M and Co.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, NF, M M and Co.
FOR KOBE.
Alipore 18-10-30 P & O S N Co.
Malacca Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
FOR RANGOON.
Gurna N F M M & Co.
Nawab, NF, T M and Co.
Jalaveera, NF, S S N Co.
Japan, NF, L Edward Ltd.
FOR CALCUTTA.
Jalajoti 21-10-30 S S N Co.

STEAMERS FIXED.

FOR LONDON.
Rajputana, Carter, P and O S N Co.
FOR HAMBURG.
Mandalay 3,534 Walker L Edward Ltd.
FOR GENOA.
Aquileia 330 Zoppo M Italiana.
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.
Malacca Maru N Y Kaisha.
FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Baroda, 1,877, Eadie, M M and Co.
FOR RANGOON.
Nawab, 5341, Palmer, T M and Co.
Jalaveera, 3089, Beatson, S S N Co.
Japan, 3262, Bergstrom, L Edward Ltd.
FOR JEDDAH.
Alavi 2151 Keir T M & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Jaljyoti 2698 Owens S S N Co.
Bahadur 3521, Teet, T M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

Clan Macintosh 17-10-30.
Kalawati 10-10-30.
Britannia 10-10-30.
Aquileia 20-10-30.
Rajputana 21-10-30.
Chindwara 21-10-30.
Halldor 21-10-30.
Jalabala 20-10-30.
Vita 20-10-30.
Laxmi 20-10-30.
Dayavati 20-10-30.
Parvati 20-10-30.
Sophie Marie 20-10-30.
Sikh 22-10-30.
Boats of Britannia (American cotton) 21-10-30.
Varela 21-10-30.
Malacca Maru 21-10-30.
Boats of Aquileia (American cotton) 22-10-30.
Irrawadi 22-10-30.

EXPORTS.

Oct. 23.

S S Rajputana for London:—6000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co; 2 bales animal skin D Abraham and Sons; 7 bales animal skin L Hassam; 25 bales wool raw C Lister and Co.

For Rio-de-Janeiro:—375 bales cotton thread waste, M Mafatlal and Co.

For Marseilles:—315 cwts groundnuts 450 cwts groundnut seeds E Virji and Co; 3000 cwts groundnut seeds Birla Bros.

S S Malwa for London:—25 bales wool raw C Lister and Co.

For Port Said:—33 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Alexandretta:—33 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Jaffa—18 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

For Tripoli:—7 bales cotton yarn A H Diab.

For Beyrouth:—5 bales cotton yarn, A H Diab.

S S Mandalay for Antwerp:—20 bales hemp G Parmanand and Co. 275 cwts crushed bones A Dawr and Co; 625 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Rotterdam:—180 cwts groundnuts R Morally and Son; 10000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Bros

For Bremen:—58 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 63 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Aquileia for Genoa:—1000 cwts linseed Birla Bros; 2997 cwts castor seeds T S Thadani and Sons; 70 bales cotton sawri Amin and Son; 735 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw Gill & Co; 110 bales cotton raw C Katau and Co; 110 bales cotton raw T M Kaisha; 110 bales cotton raw Ital-India Cotton Co.

For Port Said:—65 bales cotton yarn A El. Ejil.

S S India for Genoa:—110 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

For Naples:—500 cwts castor seed K Devchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—2000 tons manganese ore, J Finlay and Co; 3000 cwts castor seed L Dreyfus and Co.

S S Britannia for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton thread waste M Mafatlal and Co; 2 bales cotton thread waste M Narottamdas; 30 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala.

S S Malacca Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw Nissho Co Ltd; 300 bales cotton raw A Khimji and Co; 600 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co; 50 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Shanghai:—2500 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 200 bales cotton raw M Amersey and Co.

IMPORTS.

Oct. 23.

S S Britannia from Liverpool:—184 cases cottons 656 cases machinery 47 cases biscuits 20 cases fruits 1000 cases soap 40 cases beer. 56 cases cotton yarn 18 cases earthenware. 110 bundles copper sheets 50 bundles cisterns 32 bundles plates 93 bundles copper wire.

From Glasgow:—19 cases cottons, 30 cases rope, 13 cases paper. 356 cases whisky 15 cases wine 855 cases beer 375 cases ale 10 cases oats 30 cases starch 48 bundles fire clay 14050 bundles fire-bricks 113 bundles steel sheets 20 bundles bars 44 bundles bolts and nuts 20 drums paint 250 cases cisterns 793 bundles tubes.

S S Jalabala from Calcutta, Agents S S N Co.:—539 tons coal 21 cases hair belting 60 cases jute twine 19 cases cotton waste 125 cases medicine 18 cases jute canvas 198 Nos. empty drums 20 cases gunnies.

From Colombo:—10 bags rice.

From Alleppey:—100 bags golangal 16 cases cotton wood boxes 150 cases turmeric.

S S Jalaveera from Bassein, S S N Co.:—50000 bags rice.

From Moulmein:—21572 bags rice 60229 pieces teak wood.

From Cochin:—267 jottas coir rope 837 jottas coir yarn 20 cases pepper.

S S Clan Macintosh from Liverpool, Agents J Finlay and Co.:—328 kegs pain 56 kegs chemicals 64 cases looms 63 cases biscuits 180 cases China clay 68 cases ropes 30 cases cotton 20 cases soap 51 cases machinery 396 bundles cement sheets 100 bundles pipes 31 bundles steel sheets 44 bundles springs.

From Manchester:—350 cases machinery 90 cases paper 50 cases newspaper 40 drums dyes 64 drums lubricating oil 33 bundles tubes.

From Glasgow:—328 cases earthenware 147 cases whisky 825 cases beer 100 cases newspaper 100 bundles poles 172 bundles cisterns 75 cases coal pitch 2000 bundles keys 1795 bundles rivets 938 bundles sheets 1874 bundles tin plates 256 bundles plates 20 cases cotton goods.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 23.

	Bales.
Khandesh	54
Central India	239
Barsi/Nugger	58
Berar	923
N.-W. Provinces	372
Sind-Punjab	188
Egyptians	8
East Africans	38
Cotton	1,940
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,570
Linseed	139
Rape Rai & Mustardseeds	235
Gingellyseeds	86
Poppyseeds	119
Groundnuts	6,749
Castorseeds	2,194
Rice	921
Myrabollams	154
Cottonseeds	1,550
Mowraseeds	225
Gram	1,515
Jowar	242
Maize	47
Bajree	862
	Tons.
Coal	474

Amusements.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

TO-DAY AT 5, 7, 9 AND 11 P.M.

The Ace of KRISHNA Picture

YASMINA
YASMINA

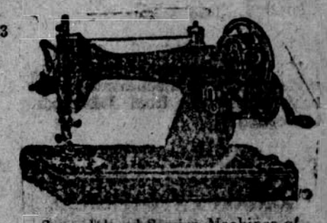
Directed by PROFULLA GHOSE
Picturized by GORDHANDAS PATEL.
From the Photo-play by R. K. Lele, B.A. (Hons.) LL.B.
featuring:—
RAMPYARI, HYDERSHAH, PEHLWAN AND AKAB SANDOW.
SEE HOW
The two Lovers groped the way through darkness on to Light—and on to LOVER'S PARADISE

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night at 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30
Special Diwali Week Attraction.
TOM MIX
IN
"THE BIG DIAMOND ROBBERY"
NEXT SATURDAY
A Drama with great adventures of
"MASK OF LOPEZ."
WITH
FRED THOMSON

THE CAPITOL
TO-MORROW.

THE RIALTO
The Last Day, at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
KEN MAYNARD
IN
SONG OF THE CABALLERO

SALE SALE
Only for
DIWALI HOLIDAYS
BE LUCKY
from 18th Oct. to 3rd Nov.



Second-hand Sewing Machines of all makes
Sold at very Cheapest Rates.
PEDNEKER & Co.,
KANDIWADI NAKA,
Girgaon Road, BOMBAY.

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JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country. J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world. J8

BOMBAY FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1930.

OVER 5000 LADIES JOIN "KESARIA" PROCESSION

—:o:—

Imposing Demonstration On Wednesday

Since early morning on Wednesday, when the morning papers announced the 'Kesaria' procession, the talk of the town centred on the question as to whether it would be banned or obstructed by the police.

The Orange Saree was at first adopted as a uniform by the Desh Sevika Sangh and then by the Ladies Branch of the Hindustani Seva Dal. The orange coloured sarees were later on worn by the womanhood of Bombay as an emblem of national service, for the women of Bombay, who were participating in this struggle for freedom.

A short announcement appeared in the morning papers that a procession of ladies clad in orange coloured sarees would be taken out at 4 p.m. from the Chaupatty sands and passing through various localities would disperse at the Azad Maidan.

From 2 p.m. all the roads leading to Chaupatty were blocked by men, women and children who gathered to see this procession. Over a thousand ladies clad in 'Kesaria' sarees assembled at the Chaupatty and were busy arranging themselves in fours.

PROCESSION STARTS.

Exactly at 4 p.m. the procession started headed by Mrs. Goshasp Captain, Mrs. Raiji, Mrs. Hazrat, and other ladies. The whole procession consisted of ladies of all communities irrespective of caste and creed and of varying social positions. Patriotism life, university students, and women who had distinguished themselves in various walks of life. The discipline and order observed by these ladies was worth copying even by the male sex.

As this impressive procession passed through the streets of Bombay, it was joined by large numbers of women with orange sarees, and in a short time it numbered easily about 5,000. The announcement given was so sudden and unexpected that a much larger number of ladies, who would have otherwise joined the procession, could not afford to get 'Kesaria' sarees within such a short notice, and they had to content themselves by gathering on balconies and windows of their buildings to cheer and greet their more fortunate sisters. After going through their prescribed route, shouting national slogans. The procession dispersed at the Azad Maidan at about 6 p.m., after having a short prayer.

POLICE BEHAVIOUR EXCELLENT.

Though the procession was throughout taken out in an orderly manner, the guardians of law and order did follow the procession. It must be admitted that the police put up their best behaviour The presence of Sergeant Rimmer was however made conspicuous by the large number of complaints of assaults on innocent Khaddar-clad men.

"CLOTH MARKETS LIKE HUGE SEPULCHRES."

—:o:—

How Karachi Celebrated Divali.

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

Never within living memory has Karachi witnessed such a gloomy Divali festival The two principal cloth markets, the Goverdhandas Cloth Market and the Shikarpur Cloth Market, which in previous years attracted thousands of spectators because of their dazzling illuminations and other novelties, were yesterday more like huge sepulchres. Congress volunteers toured the Indian quarters of the city asking shopkeepers to burn only one small light. Cracker shops were picketed with the result that several fireworks dealers are saddled with the heavy stocks that were ordered last March. The Congress volunteers urged the people to refrain from purchasing electric bulbs, crackers, fire-works and using electric lights.—A. P.

Miss Mirabai's Tour in Sind.

KARACHI, Oct. 22.

The proposed visit of Miss Mirabai to Karachi is awaited with great enthusiasm. She is expected to tour through Sind for a fortnight. She arrives at Karachi on the evening of the 26th instant.

Bordi's "Dictator."

BORDI, Oct. 22.

An urgent meeting of Bordi Gholwad Congress Committee was held to-day and it was unanimously decided that all powers of the committee be deligated to Mr. Shamrao Patil and the Executive Committee be suspended forthwith.

Barrister Abhyankar removed to Seoni Jail.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, Oct. 23.

Mr. M. V. Abhyankar, Barrister, undergoing imprisonment, has been transferred from Jubbulpore to Seoni jail.

INDIAN STUDENTS IN LONDON ENTERTAINED.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Indian Hostel in Cromwell Road, London, was the scene of a reception, with dramatic and musical performances, arranged by Lord Harris on Tuesday to entertain Indian students, members of the Northbrook Society and of the National Indian Association in London. There was a large gathering present including prominent Indians, Indian Princes and many Englishmen.—Reuter.

WOMEN PICKETS ARRESTED AT NADIAD.

Police Disperse Crowds.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 22.

A message from Nadiad states that women picketers picketing shops dealing in foreign cloth and liquor were arrested yesterday. Fresh batches took the places of those arrested. On the whole 32 lady picketers were arrested of whom 18 were released. The police later charged with lathis a crowd of spectators that had assembled while the lady picketers were being arrested.

LATE MR. R. D. MEHTA.

Veteran Parsi Businessman of Calcutta.

In the death of Mr. R. D. Mehta C.I.E., who died on Friday 17th at Ballygunje, Calcutta has lost a veteran businessman whose keen intellect and business tact had raised him to the front rank in Calcutta.

Born in Bombay in July 1849, after finishing a little of his early schooling in Bombay he went to Calcutta in 1860 and joined the Bengal Academy. In 1870 he went to Hong Kong to start a branch of his father's business. Since then he connected himself closely with many commercial and public enterprises and visited England several times.

Mr. Mehta was nominated Sheriff of Calcutta at 1893. In view of his remarkable success in Business and his philanthrophy the title of C.I.E. was conferred upon him in 1897. Mr. Mehta was also the author of several books.

Among Mr. Mehta's various social activities it may be mentioned that he was. Life Member of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Governor of the Mayo Hospital and a chairman of the Manicktolla Municipality from 1900 to 1907. He died at the age of 81 and is deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and admirers.

Heavy Toll of Mine Disaster.

LONDON, Oct. 22

Berlin—235 bodies have now been recovered from the Alsdorf Mine. 21 are still missing and it is feared they too have perished. —Reuter.

OBSTACLES TO DOMINION STATUS.

—:o:—

Zetland's Brief for Simon Scheme.

ADVANTAGES OF FEDERALISM.

LONDON, Oct. 22

In his presidential address at Birmingham and Midland Institute, the Marquis of Zetland said that formidable obstacles stood in the way of immediate introduction of a complete system of Parliamentary self-government in India. He declared that it was impossible to create a democratic electorate by the stroke of the pen in a country, in which ninety per cent of the population was illiterate and in which nearly ninety per cent lived in remote villages scattered over an immense countryside. Two matters of the highest importance were the control of the army and the position of Indian States. Obviously, the latter could not be compelled to enter any All-India system against their wills. It was one of the merits of the Federal scheme put forward in the Simon Report that it opened the door to the inclusion of the Indian States in an All-India system, should they desire to enter it, but their right to be consulted was fully recognised by the Government and, indeed, was one of the reasons for holding the Round Table Conference. The Marquis of Zetland considered that the position of the army in India was perhaps the most difficult problem to be solved before India could obtain complete home rule. Regiments composing Indian army did not constitute a national army. They derived cohesion which they possessed from the fact that they were officered by men of a single race namely the British.—Reuter.

Ban on Mr. Sen Gupta.

ASKED NOT TO ADDRESS MEETINGS AT ALLAHABAD

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta has been prohibited under section 144 Cr. P. C. from addressing any public meeting in Allahabad.—A. P.

Hartal and Procession in Benares.

—:o:—

BENARES, Oct. 23.

As a protest against the arrest of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress, a hartal was observed here to-day. A procession was taken through the principal streets and a largely attended meeting was held on the grounds of the Town Hall at which speeches were made expressing determination of the people to continue the fight for freedom even if all the leaders were sent to jail.—A. P.

South Paddington Bye-Election.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The following are the nominations in the South Paddington by-election:—

Sir Herbert Liddiard (Conservative).

Miss Dorothy Evans (Labour).

Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor (Empire Crusade).

Mrs. Stewart Richardson (United Empire Party).

Mrs. Stewart Richardson has refused to withdraw her candidature although Lord Rothermere has urged Conservatives to support Vice-Admiral E. A. Taylor.—Reuter.

R-101 Court of Inquiry Personnel.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The Public Court of Inquiry into the R-101 disaster will consist of Sir John Simon sitting with two assessors, Lieut.-Colonel J. T. C. Moore-Brabazon and Professor C. E. Inglis.—Reuter.

R. T. C. Tamasha Procedure.

ADJOURNMENT AFTER KING'S SPEECH.

RUGBY, Oct. 22.

It is expected that the Indian Round Table Conference, to be inaugurated on November 12 with a speech by H. M. the King in the Royal Gallery of the House of Lords, will adjourn for a few days after the ceremonial opening.

The first meeting at St. James' Palace, where meetings will be subsequently held, will take place on November 17. As in the case of the London Naval Conference, plenary meetings of the Conference will be held in the spacious Queen Anne's Room and the Committees will do their detailed work in the Drawing Room, Throne Room, and Tapestry Room of the Palace.

Preparations have been made at the Palace for the accommodation of delegates, who will number nearly 100. Most of them will be seated at a large table, but an inner table will accommodate a proportion of the delegates, while provision is also being made for Advisers and Secretariat Officers.—British Official Wireless.

"SURE SIGNS OF DECLINING INTEREST."

National Activities Through Simla Eyes.

RUGBY, Oct. 21.

Government appreciation of the Indian situation states that certain organisations taking prominent part in the Civil Disobedience movement have been declared unlawful and the Police have occupied the headquarters of the more important of them. The immediate result of the action taken has been definitely to discourage the movement. Evidence from various sources confirms the decline in popular enthusasm and the growth of dissatisfaction against the Congress methods.

A sure sign of declining interest is the gdowing tendency for convicted persons to obtain remission of their sentences by offering apologies and pledges of future abstention from lawless activities. In Bengal alone more than 2,000 prisoners have been so released. Despite the efforts made to belittle the Round Table Conference and to hold up to contempt the Indian Delegates who are attending it, there is increasing recognition of its importance.—B. O. W.

BENGAL JUTE CRISIS

Loans to Needy Cultivators.

REDUCED SOWING TO BE URGED.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

The Deputation of Zemindars, headed by the Maharaja Tagore which waited upon His Excellency the Governor at Darjeeling in connection with the jute crisis, has issued a statement with His Excellency's approval.

It says that Government will distribute loans amongst the cultivators, wherever justified, for their subsistence during the period of distress annd for the purchase of agricultural implements and seeds.

It is further stated that Government will initiate propaganda to enlighten the cultivating classes on the present situation and to impress upon them the necessity of drastic restriction in the area to be sown during the coming year.

Bhagat Singh

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE POSTPONED.

LAHORE, Oct. 22.

It is understood that the execution of Bhagat Singh and the two others who were sentenced to death by the Special Tribunal in the Lahore Conspiracy Case has been postponed in view of the possibility of an appeal by the prisoners.

It is understood that the death sentence against Sukhdev will be commuted to transportation for life.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL TEA COMPANY NOT JOINING MERGER.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

The International Tea Company has decided not to join the merger recently announced, owing to serious difficulties that have arisen in connection with it.—Reuter.

(A message dated London, June 25, said:—A capital of £9,000,000 is represented by an important trade fusion embodied in a provisional agreement which has been signed involving the Home and Colonial Stores, Limited, Liptons, Limited, Maypole Dairy Company, Limited, Meadow Dairy Company, Limited Pearks Dairies, Limited and the International Tea Company's Stores, Limited.)

BOYCOTT OF CENSUS.

Pt. Jawaharlal Supports Mr. C. Rajagopalachari's Proposal.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari writes:—

The following communication has been received from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a letter dated the 15th instant, Mussoorie,—"Evidently you are sugesting a boycott of the next census: We entirely agree: This would, of course, involve a refusal on the part of the public to give honorary help as enumerators and otherwise as well as a refusal to give information."

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS KHADI.

—:o:—

Pandit Jawaharlal's Appeal to People.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has issued the following appeal before his arrest:—

The remarkable success of the boycott of foreign cloth has naturally resulted in greatly increased sales of khadi. So great was the demand for khadi at one period that it could not be met, and appeals were made to the public to reduce their consumption of cloth. Efforts were also made to increase khadi production and these efforts met with great success. Our present production of khadi is far in excess of what it was a few months ago and the All-India Spinners' Association is in a position to meet all demands on it. There is no necessity therefore to restrict one's purchases of khadi any longer. Considerable stocks are accumulating and those who wish to encourage khadi work should help in the disposal of these stocks, so that we may go on increasing our production at a rapid rate.

In this connection I should like to warn people against purchasing spurious cloth which is specially made coarse so as to resemble khadi. In order to avoid this the best course is to purchase from recognised dealers certified by the All-India Spinners' Association.

I have noted with regret that certain mills have manufactured this spurious khadi. I would appeal to all millowners to refrain from naming, stamping or styling cloth manufactured in their mills as khadi and also to refrain except for drills, satins, Tussores, twills, jacquards and the like from manufacturing cloth under 18 counts. yarnt To merchants I would appeal not to sell any cloth as khadi cloth unless it bears the stamp of the All-India Spinners' Association or an organization certified by the A. I. S. A.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

—:o:—

DOLOROUS DIWALI FESTIVAL.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 21.

Poona has entered since yesterday on the observance of the Diwali half-week. It is certainly the busiest period of rejoicings and merry-making among the Hindus. But this year, there is undoubtedly a cloud of dolorous feelings overshadowing tnis festival. The crackers are practically boycotted here, so much so, that even in the early dawn today when men, women and children take their profusely perfumed bath in the exuberance of hot water, the noise of crackers was not heard. There are hardly any new shops dealing in such things and the old ones are not much visited by the public. In fact, few are in a mood to indulge in such pomp when our brethren are rotting in jails, when Pandit Jawaharlal, particularly, is so soon re-arrested!" The Diwali is a season of feasting. But there are families that have abandoned it this year. The religious rites will, of course, be performed. In memory of Narakasur, the demon, people did bathe themselves; there will be the formal worship of the Goddess of wealth; the brothers will be cordially invited by the sisters on the Brother's Day of Diwali. Nevertheless, there is no zest in the programme. The gorgeous 'pansuparis' of the Laxmi-Poojan are suspended this year unanimously by all local merchants who complain there is one-fourth the usual Diwali sale.

Nature even appeared to wish that Diwali celebrations should not be as brilliant and colourful as every year. She seemed not to tolerate even the Rangoli decorations in front of houses, the skilfully arranged and furnished mock fortresses of children that mark the house court-yards and such other things. For only yesterday evening, there were so heavy unexpected showers, accompanied by blasts of wind, that all the ash-adornments were swept away, the toy forts along with their beautiful equipment, the toy garden, the toy railway, the toy stations and all that charming miniature world which ingenious boys create and illuminate, had to be packed off. It is, indeed, a speciality of Poona —these unique structures. But who has a mind to see and appreciate these creations in these days of profound anxiety and turmoil?

PRESS ORDINANCE AT WORK.

Owing to Diwali week, the papers have taken long holidays. "Kesari" has stopped its two issues. The "Dnyan-Prakash" has taken three days' leave. But the Government authorities are showing surprising sensitiveness. Of late, the Presses are the particular victims of the Press Ordinance. And those Press that cannot deposit securities are asked to give a written undertaking not to print and publish political matter of any nature. The "Swadeshi Prasar Singh" which is an innocent body of Swadeshi workers is described as being a thorn as it were, in the side of officialdom and the workers going to villages are being vigilantly shadowed. After the return of most of the political workers of Maharashtra from jail by the end of this month, it is expected that a fresh vigour will be put into the public life for the present, the City Congress Committee and the Shibir remain inactive and the Youth League is the only functioning body here. The repercussions of the Bombay agitation are producing their own effect on Poona. The re-arrest of Pt. Jawaharlal came as a shock and the shrewd student wondered mightily that Sir T. B. Sapru was praising H. E. the Viceroy for his sincerity and good wishes!! Whatever it be, Poona is witnessing Diwali only in name for all practical purposes. There are no rows of lamps—but there is the lurid light casting its dark shades in every patriotic heart.

PRISONERS' MONEY.

A Jailed Satyagrahi's Statement On Release.

Mr. A. S. Prabhu, Volunteer No. 2257 who has been released from the Central Jail, Rajahmundry writes:—

"I am one of those picketers who were arrested on the 16th of June, and sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. When we were taken to the Arthur Road Jail, we deposited the money and other things belonging to us with the jail authorities who took a note of it in their books.

On the 28th of July 83 Bombay picketers together with 12 others from Thana jail was transferred from Bombay to the Central Jail, Rajahmundry. The money and other things we had deposited in the Arthur Road Jail were separately enclosed in sealed envelops and were handed over to the Police authorities.

The police authorities from Bombay accompanied us till Bezwada and from there we were taken to Rajahmundry.

While in the Central Jail, Rajahmundry, we requested the Superintendent there to write to the Jailor of the Arthur Road Jail to send us our money as the time of our release was fast approaching.

The Superintendent wrote to the Arthur Road Jail authorities for the money and he was informed that the amounts were handed over to the police accompanying us, who in turn handed them to the Sergeant at Bezwada. The Superintendent at Rajahmundry Jail, did not allow us to get money orders from our relatives and the pittance that we got as our batta was quite insufficient for the journey.

As a Satyagrahi I do not like to complain or to appeal to the Government. But I would only ask why the Superintendent should come in the way of our getting our money from our relatives to meet our expenses on the way. The Superintendent of the Central Jail tried to pacify us by saying he is in communication with the authorities regarding the money which nearly amounts to Rs. 50.

ANOTHER BATHING TRAGEDY AT JUHU.

Parsi Youth Drowned.

The sea at Juhu was once again a scene of tragedy on Wednesday morning when Mr. Jehangir Dubash a young Parsi was drowned while enjoying a sea bath.

Mr. Dubash and a party of friends had encamped there at a bungalow for a picnic party. At about 8-30 a.m. the party decided to have a swim. Hardly had Mr. Dubash swum a few yards when he was struck by a huge wave and was carried away. Frightened at this sight his friends began to sing about the sea A few Kolis noticed this and rushed to the scene for rescue. and managed to save all others except Mr. Dubash.

Inspector Russell of the Baroda District Police, on receiving this tragic news, sent out immediately a search party.

The corpse was at last searched out on Thursday at 1 a.m.

WANAR SENA AND SCHOOL STDENTS' UNION.

—:o:—

Connections with Presidency Youth League Served.

The Board of Control of the Vanar Sena and School Students' Union at an urgent meeting held in Bombay on Sunday unanimously resolved that their connection with the Bombay Presidency Youth League be severed in view of the grave political situation in the country.

The meeting further decided that with a view to formulating a new policy and programme, the activities of the Vanar Sena and the Union be suspended for a few days.

LONDON, Oct. 22.

There is no foundation for the rumoured settlement in connection with the Iraq pipe line. It is however understood that the bifurcation scheme is being considered.—Reuter.

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